

سكز من الامم

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 77-81 (23-28)
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SUN. WEATHER PAGE 3

Austria	8.5	London	12.1	P.
Belgium	2.5	Luxembourg	12.1	P.
Denmark	2.5	Norway	1.5	P.
Finland	1.5	Portugal	1.5	P.
France	1.5	Spain	1.5	P.
Germany	1.5	Sweden	1.5	P.
Greece	1.5	Switzerland	1.5	P.
India	1.5	Turkey	1.5	P.
Iran	1.5	U.S. Military	1.5	P.
Italy	1.5	Yugoslavia	1.5	P.

ts Scare Is Off mpics Closed g Confusion

Wire Dispatches
Sept. 10.—Police re-
sulted to the Olym-
pic village and closed all
a flurry of contradi-
ctory reports, wonder-
ing what had happened
during the Arab
raid on the Israeli
village.

are apparently was
by the conjunction of
a French athlete that
he had heard five shots
the building housing
athletes and the fact
17-year-old Austrian
fallen to his death
a flagpole a half-
mile from the Olympic
village.

point a Munich police
was reported to have
one person was shot
three others wounded
the incident near the
village in the Olympic
village.

report had a pistol
the Soviet compound.
Munich police depart-
ment said an officer
in five shots in the
quarters of the village
man got away and
no sign of a victim.

office swarm in
swarmed through the
the submachine guns,
a concentration of them
near the village. Fifteen
and six police trucks
the main gate.

almost all the competi-
tion some Olympic athletes
leave the village during
a but were halted, al-
though complained that they
the train and air con-
ditions by midnight they
were away.

Olympic press chief
into reported some two
the alert that there
a death—the Austrian
—but there was no con-
flict with this incident and
red shooting in the vil-
lage.

led, "So far, a French-
man the only one to have
a have heard the shoot-
ing. He is the only witness
other news has been
1. He lives alone in the
a room facing the Rus-
sian Soviet officials said
nothing."

sin noted that since last
a death of 11 Israelis,
a and a West German
1. "Everything connect-
the village enjoys drama-
tion."

was no immediate clari-
fication of the report on
the in the Moroccan quar-
ters.

today the police had
severe security restric-
tions and the Olympic
village was closed off the
village during Jewish
services as part of a nation-
al day of mourning.

There were rumors that other
terrorist groups might
violence to force the
man government to re-
lease three members of the
pember group captured
in members of the Is-
raeli squad were shot
an air base battle Tues-
day.

ree men have been move-
d to different top-security
in Bavaria, a police
unit on Page 2, Col. 3)



WH-OOPS—U.S. team (left) celebrating what it thought was a gold-medal victory in the Olympic basketball competition. Seconds later it was the Soviet team's turn.



Associated Press

In Disputed Final

Soviet Basketballers Beat U.S.

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI).—
The United States basketball
team could not stop time from
being turned back a second time
last night and moved into a
new dimension—as an Olympic
basketball loser.

After having won every
Olympic basketball gold medal
and racking up 63 straight vic-
tories, the United States lost
the final, 51-50, to the Soviet
Union and the clock. When
the game ended, the Americans
fled a protest, because they
said that the winning basket
came seconds after the game
ended.

Today the Americans
were losers again. The Federa-
tion Internationale de Basket-
ball Amateur, several times con-
tradicting itself, refused to
uphold the protest.

The verdict of the five-
member FIBA jury of appeals was
"varied," and the official scorer,
and reportedly the referee, said
that indeed too much time had
been played. They could do
nothing, however, to change the
verdict.

The 12-man basketball team
had voted unanimously last
night not to accept the silver
medal, and reconfirmed the
decision this morning. Several
U.S. Olympic officials had
asked the Americans to show
up, but they were shouted down.
Earlier today, after an an-
nouncement came that the

Russians, who had led by as
many as 10 points in the second
half, were confused. Joining
them were the Brazilian referee
and the Bulgarian umpire.

As Collins was shooting the
second shot, a horn sounded
signaling a time-out for the
Russians. The umpire still
started the game, however, and
two seconds later, seemingly
with 1 second left, the referee
halted it. "At this time, the U.S.
squad asked as if it thought
the game was over, and the
players danced around the court,
patting each other on the back
as their fans came running
down to offer congratulations.

FIBA rules state that once
a player has the ball for the
second foul shot, a time-out
cannot be called. The officials
thus did not honor the horn,
but did give the Russians a
second chance by allowing them
to play out the 1 second of the
2 seconds, which had not expired.
Nothing seemingly could
be done in a 1-second span, and
the United States, for the
(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Full Olympics coverage
on Pages 12 and 13.

protest was denied, team man-
ager M.K. Summers said that
"We deserve the gold medal.
Don't construe our protest as
disrespect."

The United States said that
all the disrespect came last
night on the basketball court
after it had staged a comeback
and then a victory celebration.

Though the U.S. team again
played poorly on offense, it
moved ahead with 3 seconds to
play, 50-49, on two foul shots
by Kevin Collins. It was the
first and only time the Amer-
icans had the lead.

After the free throws, the

Before Adviser Flies On to Moscow

Kissinger, German Leaders Confer

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI).—
President's adviser Henry A.
Kissinger discussed plans for
a European security conference
with Chancellor Willy Brandt
today and delivered a message
of sympathy from President Nixon
on the Olympic tragedy.

Mr. Kissinger, who was in
Munich for a one-day visit on
his way to Moscow, met Mr.
Brandt at the chancellor's out-
side Munich. The two statesmen
conferred for 90 minutes.

"President Nixon asked me to
discuss European security and
NATO troop reductions with the

chancellor and to inform him of
the purpose and substance of our
talks in Moscow," Mr. Kissinger
said.

Mr. Kissinger read a letter
from Mr. Nixon to Mr. Brandt
congratulating him on his
victory.

Brandt and Pompidou
confer in Munich. Page 2.

expressing the President's "per-
sonal sorrow" for the murder of
11 members of the Israeli Olympic
team by Palestinian guerrillas
in Munich last week.

"One of the finest events has
been blighted by violence... de-

spite the great efforts of Ger-
man officials to prevent it," the
letter said in part.

West German political ob-
servers said that the two men had
discussed in detail the problem
of preparatory talks—scheduled
to begin in November in Helsinki
—for a European security con-
ference proposed by the Soviet
Union. Both U.S. and West Ger-
man leaders have argued that
the conference should coincide
with discussions on mutual and
balanced force reductions.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brandt
also discussed a proposed treaty
establishing relations between East
and West Germany and the
setting up of diplomatic relations
between Bonn and Peking, the
observers said.

Mr. Brandt said that he was
grateful for Mr. Nixon's message
and alluded to the widespread
criticism of German handling of
the Olympic incident. "It is good
to know these days that there
is so much understanding abroad
in the face of unjustified
criticisms and accusations."

He said that he told Mr. Kis-
singer that it was important to
strengthen good relations between
the United States and West Ger-
many in the months ahead of
us as there are so many problems
to be solved.

Earlier today, the presidential
aide met with State Secretary
Egon Bahr, chief Bonn negotiator
in discussions with East Ger-
many. Political observers said
that the two men talked about
the progress of the negotiations
and especially the easing of res-
trictions on traffic between East
and West.

Mr. Kissinger lunched with
Foreign Minister Walter Scheel
and met with opposition leaders
Franz-Josef Strauss and Rainer
Barzel later in the day.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Barzel
escaped injury when their hotel
elevator plunged about 10 feet
from ground level to the base-
ment. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israeli and Syrian Warplanes In a Duel Over Golan Heights

Damascus Says It Lost 3, Downed 2

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Sept. 10.—Israeli
jet fighters intercepted intrud-
ing Syrian planes over the oc-
cupied Golan Heights yesterday
and shot down three, military
spokesmen said.

An official announcement said
a fourth Syrian Soviet-built Suk-
hoi-7 was damaged while all Is-
raeli planes returned safely.

Syria said three of its planes
had been lost, two of them to
anti-aircraft fire, but asserted
that two Israeli French-built
Mirages had been downed.

An Israeli radio report said
six Syrian bombs had fallen
harmlessly in a field near
Kuneitra on the Golan Heights.
Israel troops sealed off the
entire region later, refusing entry
to civilian traffic or unauthorized
personnel. Syria claimed
"heavy damage" to Israeli in-
stallations in the area.

The dogfight, the first in more
than two years between Israeli
and Syrian planes, underscored
the new tension in the Middle
East caused by the slaying of
11 Israelis at the Olympic Games
in Munich last week and the
retaliatory attacks Friday by
Israeli planes against Palestinian
guerrilla bases inside Syria and
Lebanon.

A New York Times correspon-
dent in Jerusalem, Terence Smith,
said conversations with Israeli
government officials left the
strong impression that Friday's
raid and yesterday's incidents
were the beginning, rather than
the end, of the Israeli response
to the Munich shootings.

Retaliation Seen
Although no official policy has
been announced, the correspon-
dent said, it appears evident that
Israel had decided to retaliate for
the shootings with a full-scale
air attack.

● Egypt angered by Israeli
attacks on Arabs but will
try to stay aloof. U.S.
vetoes anti-Israel motion
in the UN Security Coun-
cil. Page 2.

effort to cripple the fighting
capabilities of the Arab guerrilla
organizations.

Israel troops were on alert
today while the rest of the coun-
try celebrated the beginning of
the Jewish new year, number
5733 on the Hebrew calendar, but
no new incidents were reported.

After three days that included
Israeli strikes in the air and sea
and a ground incursion into Is-
rael, some Israeli said the
slaying of the Olympic athletes
had been avenged somewhat.

Last night, the Chief of Staff,
Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said the
raids were in retaliation not only
for the Munich killings but also
for a rising wave of attacks on
Israel's frontiers with Syria and
Lebanon.

"Continuous War"
"These actions were part of a
continuous war" that should not
be regarded as "begun today and
finished tomorrow," Gen. Elazar
told a television interviewer.

Asked why Friday's air raid was
directed against bases of the el-
Fatah organization when the
fringe Black September group
carried out the Israeli murders,
the general replied: "We do not
make fine distinctions. The ter-
rorist organizations, one and all,
have declared war on us."

A Syrian Foreign Ministry offi-
cial said today that continued Is-
raeli aggression against Arab
states constitutes a great danger
to peace in the Middle East and
the rest of the world.

Abdel Ghannem Raftel, the min-
istry's press spokesman, said the
Arab countries were not respon-
sible for the attack by Palestinian
guerrillas in Munich and "there-
fore Israeli accusations are with-
out foundation."

In addition to the air battle
yesterday, the military spokesman
also reported that an Israeli
Navy missile boat fought and
sank a small attack boat manned
by Palestinian guerrillas off the
southern Lebanese coast early
Friday morning.

The communiqué said that the
guerrillas had opened fire on the
Israeli with bazookas and ma-
chine guns. The Israelis returned
the fire, it was said, sinking the
guerrilla boat after a few minutes
of fighting.



AFTERMATH—According to Syrian sources, photo shows rescue group at wrecked house in village of El Hama, four miles from Damascus, after Israeli air raid Friday.

Leaking Data on Bugging, Etc.

McGovern Said to Have Spy in GOP

By Jules Witcover

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.,
Sept. 10.—George McGovern's
campaign has a high-level inside
source within the Republican re-
election machinery who has sup-
plied detailed information on an
earlier attempt to bug Sen. Mc-
Govern's own campaign head-
quarters, the Los Angeles Times
has learned.

The informant was a source of
Wednesday's charge by Lawrence
F. O'Brien, Sen. McGovern's
national campaign chairman,
that some of the same individ-
uals who were caught inside
the Democratic National Com-
mittee headquarters in the
Watergate apartment complex on
June 17 had made a similar,
shorter effort to snoop on the
McGovern headquarters on May 27.

Sen. McGovern, here for a rest,
repeated yesterday the latter
charge about his own head-
quarters at a press conference
in which he said he had the
names of the individuals but
would not release them now.

(In Washington, a spokesman

for the Committee to Re-Elect
the President said there would
be no immediate comment on
Sen. McGovern's allegations or
the report of a Democratic spy
in high Republican circles.)

Sen. McGovern said two car-
loads of persons had driven up
to his headquarters at about 3
p.m. on the morning of May 27
but drove away when they found
"someone was sleeping in the
doorway of the headquarters and
others were working inside."

Asked how he knew they were
would-be wiretappers, the can-
didate said: "We have the in-
formation from a source who was
very close to what was happen-
ing that night."

Sen. McGovern did not elabo-
rate, but the Times learned that
the source was an individual
directly involved in the two
incidents who moved at a high
level through the whole covert
undertaking over a period of
months.

Justice Department ends
probe, fails to connect
bugging break-in to high
officials. Page 3.

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undertaking over a period of
months.

One of the five men was iden-
tified as James W. McCord, secu-
rity director for President Nixon's
re-election committee.

The Democratic nominee, who
in the past has called for a spe-
cial blue-ribbon investigation of
the Watergate break-in, yesterday
proposed former U.S. Chief Jus-
tice Earl Warren or Lee Rankin,
former U.S. solicitor general, both
Republicans "who would be re-
spected by both sides" to head
the independent inquiry. Presi-
dent Nixon has dismissed de-
mands from the Democrats for
such an investigation, citing
other inquiries already begun.

On another matter raised at
his press conference, Sen. Mc-
Govern said he does not condone
the attacks but "can understand
the anguish and the anger out of
which the Israelis were acting"
in launching raids on Arab na-
tions in retaliation for the deaths
of 11 Israeli Olympians in Mu-
nich at the hands of Arab terror-
ists.

"I'm not giving any approval
to what took place," he said.
"I'm simply saying one kind of
violence begets another kind. I
think that in view of the terri-
fying nature of this tragedy in Munich,
one can at least understand what
was in the minds of the Israelis
when they took those counterat-
tacks, without condoning them."

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

U.S. Doctor Predicted His Suicide

Hitler Psychoanalyzed in 1943 War Study

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT).—Late one
night in October, 1943, a psycho-
analyst in Boston stuffed a secret
manuscript into his briefcase and
boarded the Federal Express for
Washington. He had just com-
pleted one of the more cerebral
intelligence assignments of World
War II, six months of probing
the strange psyche of Adolf Hitler.

The psychoanalyst, Dr. Walter
C. Langer, had done everything
possible to learn what made
Hitler "tick" so that the Allies
might know what to expect and
could plan accordingly. He had
done everything, that is, short of
putting the Fuehrer on the couch.

Now, 28 years after that Oc-
tober night, the secret psycho-
logical study of Hitler—which was

circulated among American and
British war planners as the de-
finitive analysis of the man they
were up against—has been declassi-
fied. It is being published as
the main part of a book, "The
Mind of Adolf Hitler," which will
be released by Basic Books on
Sept. 22.

Dr. Langer interviewed a score
of persons who had known Hitler
more or less intimately and who
were available to American in-
telligence agencies. He combed
books and newspaper accounts
for clues to the dictator's behav-
ior. He read and reread
"Mein Kampf," searching for pas-
sages revealing Hitler's uncon-
scious drives.

This led to explorations of Hit-
ler's toilet training and troubled
family background, his sexual
perceptions and love of pornography,
his depressions and rages, his
abiding insecurity and driving
sense of mission and omnipotence
—all of which were included in
the manuscript Dr. Langer was
delivering to the Office of Strate-
gic Services in Washington.

According to Dr. Langer in 1943,
Hitler was "probably a neurotic
psychopath bordering on schiz-
ophrenia."

Moreover, he saw Hitler as a
weakling who masqueraded as a
bully, Hitler the failure casting
himself in the role, unconsciously
for reasons of mental self-pres-
ervation, as Hitler the Fuehrer,
the superman.

"It is his ability to convince
others that he is a superman."
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

One Area Hit for 45 Minutes

in Son Nhut Air Base, U.S. Hq. Attacked

HN, Sept. 10 (AP).—The
in Son Nhut air base,
reters of the U.S. com-
mand Saigon's international
came under attack today
minutes.

gh only the northwest
of the base was fired on,
the base complex was
on red alert and all air
was waved off. The base
as served as a U.S.-South
Vietnamese military base.

undand spokesman said
of projectiles fired into
se was not known, but
apparently were about the
grenades that can be
on a hand-held launcher.
was no word on whether
Vietnamese troops were
located the attackers.

an attack at another base,
as ripped through a
torage area and two han-
dreds of U.S.-South Vietnam
base at Bien Hoa, 15
northeast of Saigon. The
command said two South
noses were killed and 20
wounded. Field reports said
Americans were injured
dived for cover and five

Vietnamese aircraft were dam-
aged. The Saigon command said 11
rounds of 122-mm rockets hit the
base this morning, touching off
the explosions, but field reports
indicated that there was no rocket
attack and it was an inside job
carried out by saboteurs.

In the air war, nearly a dozen
of the fastest U.S. and North
Vietnamese fighters battled only
16 miles north of Hanoi yester-
day in the biggest dogfight since
the resumption of full-scale
bombing last April, the U.S. Air
Force said today.

Two Soviet-built MIGs were
shot down, the Air Force said.

Viet Cong Free Six

SAIGON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—
Six captured South Vietnamese
soldiers were released by the
Viet Cong yesterday, in the
U Minh forest area on the Gulf
of Thailand, a Saigon command
spokesman reported today. He
could give no details on why the
prisoners were released.

Officials Implicated

The Dept. Finishes Probe
Washington Bugging Case

By Carl Bernstein
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Department of Justice today announced the completion of its criminal investigation of the Watergate case without any present or future charges against any of the officials involved.

The Justice Department said it had completed its investigation of the Watergate case, which began in July 1971, after the discovery of a break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in Washington.

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Panel Finds
Air Pollution
Cancer Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A panel of scientists today said that the rate of lung cancer in the United States is rising sharply, and that the increase is linked to air pollution.

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Gallup Poll

Survey Shows Nixon Taking
10th Vote From McGovern

By George Gallup
Director, Gallup Organization
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A nationwide survey, immediately following the convention, shows a resident Nixon among the top three choices for president, with McGovern in second place.

The survey, which was conducted by Gallup, shows that Nixon is the favorite among voters, with McGovern in second place. The survey also shows that the majority of voters are still undecided.

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FAIR GAME?—Hunter shooting alligator in the head as companion holds line that hooked him in marshes of Creole, La., on Friday. This was first legal gator hunt since Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department promoted the alligator to the endangered species list and banned the hunt 10 years ago. Department now wants to guard species against over-population.

Calling It 'Silly'

U.S. Farm Aide Denounces
McGovern Charge on Wheat

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts yesterday labeled as "silly" Sen. George McGovern's charge that the Agriculture Department let a few exporters make windfall profits at the expense of American farmers and consumers in a wheat sale to the Soviet Union.

On Friday, the Democratic presidential nominee said the exporters, benefiting from advances in the grain market, had profited unfairly in the huge grain deal.

By attacking this historic sale with wild and inaccurate charges, Mr. Butts said in a news conference, "Sen. McGovern is engaging in another political flight of fancy and is jeopardizing a trade that is of great benefit to the nation." He called Sen. McGovern's accusations "a silly political snipe hunt."

In a July 8 U.S.-Soviet agreement on credit terms, the United States advanced the Soviet Union \$500 million over three years to buy \$750 million worth of grain within three years, including at least \$200 million worth the first year.

It was announced that the principal Soviet interest was to purchase feed grains to bolster beef and poultry production and increase protein in the Soviet diet. Russia is suffering from food shortages for the second consecutive year.

However, it became known later that the Soviet Union was buying huge amounts of wheat. The Department of Agriculture now estimates the Soviet purchase at 400 million bushels—more than one-fourth the total U.S. crop.

Total Soviet purchases of all grains now exceed \$1 billion. Sen. McGovern picked up the criticism leveled earlier by various Democratic congressmen. These included:

• Charges of potential conflict of interest by two officials who moved from the Agriculture Department to private grain firms in the midst of the negotiations;

• Charges that the department failed to inform farmers and domestic wheat users properly and promptly as they could act in their own economic self-interest;

• Charges that it improperly subsidized the sale at the expense of consumers by raising the export subsidy paid the exporters and thus driving up the price of domestic wheat and wheat products.

In addition to Mr. Butts's counterattack, Cargill, Inc., one of the principal exporters, issued a statement branding Sen. McGovern's charges as "unfounded, uninformed, in many cases patently absurd and overall extremely damaging to the open, competitive U.S. marketing system."

However, Cargill spokesmen in Washington and Minneapolis refused to say how much grain it had sold the Soviet Union, when the sales were made, when the wheat was purchased by Cargill and how much in subsidies the government.

Spokesmen indicated they might give this information to a congressional subcommittee which opens hearings Thursday with Mr. Butts as the first witness. Sen. McGovern charged on Friday that farmers in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas would not have

U.S. Groups Go
To Russia to
Make Sales

Electronics, Oil Firms
Hope to Close Deals

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The arrival of two high-powered U.S. business delegations in Moscow today signaled a new round of intensive trade talks here this week coincident with discussions between Soviet leaders and Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

One group is a U.S.-sponsored trade mission of the electronic communications industry, which, because of its links to the defense effort was long viewed as being too sensitive to figure in trade with the Soviet Union.

The mission, led by John L. Soderick, staff vice-president of the Electronic Industries Association, includes top executives in such American industrial giants as International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., General Dynamics Corp., General Electric Co., and Radio Corporation of America.

The businessmen plan to hold talks with officials of the Soviet electronics industry in an effort to sell video and radio broadcast products, cable television equipment and other communications systems. The prospects of joint ventures and licensing arrangements also may be explored.

Working Out Details
The other American business group is Occidental Petroleum Corp., a natural-resource company of Los Angeles, which is returning to Moscow to work out details of a general commercial agreement announced in July by Armand Hammer, company chairman.

The board agreement, concluded with the Soviet government's State Committee for Science and Technology, envisaged cooperation in five areas—fertilizers, metal processing, oil and gas, hotel construction and disposal of solid waste.

Occidental and the Soviet Union recently were reported to be on the verge of closing the fertilizer deal, which may run to \$3 billion over a 20-year period. Under the agreement, Occidental is expected to provide phosphoric acid, a basic fertilizer ingredient, from its Florida phosphate mines in exchange for Soviet ammonia and urea, byproducts of natural gas that are used for making nitrogen fertilizers.

Arrangements between U.S. companies and the Soviet Union thus appear to be going forward despite the failure of the two governments so far to work out the highly complex problems of an overall trade agreement.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson was unable to break the deadlock on major issues between the two countries in negotiations here in July. The talks, within the framework of a newly established intergovernmental trade commission, are to be resumed in Washington in the autumn.

The willingness of the Soviet electronics industry, itself one of the secrecy-shrouded sectors of the economy, to meet with the American executives appears to indicate the pragmatic approach that the Russians are taking to trade deals with the United States.

Before their departure from the United States, the electronics executives are understood to have been briefed by government officials on what aspects of American developments can be discussed with the Russians and what areas are still considered to be covered by national security considerations.

The more stringent restrictions on electronics equipment are understood to have been gradually relaxed in an easing of strategic export controls.

Senators to Hold
Drug Hearings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Senate will this week open a new series of hearings on world drug traffic—a problem so severe it is about to overwhelm the United States, according to Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss.

Sen. Eastland said his Internal Security subcommittee would begin the hearings Tuesday, adding: "This series of hearings can well be the most important ever held on the drug situation. It is quite apparent to me that our country is about to be overwhelmed by the tremendous influx of illegal narcotics."

Shriver Names Aide
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Sergeant Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, announced yesterday the selection of Lee White, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission and now a partner in a law firm, as his national campaign manager.

Bread Shortage, Hoarding
Of Food Criticized by Pravda

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI).—In an unusually frank report, the Communist party newspaper Pravda disclosed yesterday that there had been "stoppages" in bread supply to some towns in the Gorky region, 250 miles east of Moscow.

The deputy chairman of a consumer cooperative has been dismissed, Pravda said, after poor organization of bakery operations and faulty distribution of consumer goods, including potatoes and vegetables, had been uncovered.

Other articles in the press reported the dismissal of two state farm chairmen in the west Siberian region of Tyumen for heavy loss of grain during the current harvest. Efforts by the police in the potato-growing area of Kursk, south of Moscow, to block outsiders from coming in to buy privately grown potatoes also were reported. Kursk was said to be short of potatoes this year.

The press has been engaged in a tremendous campaign to combat waste, spoilage and hoarding of precious food crops.

Panel Urges a Broad Revision
Of U.S. Trade Policy for Reds

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—A panel representing 200 American businessmen and educators has urged a broad revision of U.S. trade policies toward Communist nations, including liberalization of credit terms and removal of virtually all restrictions on nonmilitary exports.

The recommendations were contained in a 68-page report, "A New Trade Policy Toward Communist Countries," prepared by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee on Economic Development.

The committee also joined with business groups in Germany, France, Britain and Sweden in recommending establishment of a new global economic agency to set ground rules for East-West trade.

In its report on U.S. trade policies, the committee holds that current restrictions on East-West trade "almost certainly result in more loss than gain."

Citing political and economic advantages to be gained from improved trade relations, the 68-member committee recommended:

• That the United States remove all restrictions on exports to Communist countries with the exception of military equipment and the kind of advanced technology that would be useful in producing such equipment.

• That U.S. policy on credit terms to Communist countries be aligned with that of other Western industrial countries, pending achievement of international regulation of credit terms.

• That the President be authorized to grant most-favored-nation treatment on trade with Communist countries provided that in return they extend compensatory benefits to the United States.

• That, subject to limitations on the export of technology, the U.S. government place no obstacles in the way of American companies entering into coproduction agreements in Communist countries or otherwise investing there.

2 Koreas Plan
To Cooperate
In Athletics
MUNICH, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—North and South Korea Friday decided to take a step toward cooperation in sport between the two parts of their divided country.

In a hurriedly arranged press conference, the heads of the two Olympic delegations announced that they agreed to meet in Pyongyang and Seoul for talks on exchanges and cooperation.

The announcement came as a surprise to Olympic officials here. The Munich Games are the first summer Olympics at which both Korean states have taken part.

With the Red Cross talks on family reunion in North and South Korea reportedly going well, athletes from both sides have dropped their reserve and former hostility here in Munich.

Spassky Is in Russia,
Gets Subdued Welcome
MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Boris Spassky came back to a subdued welcome in Moscow tonight after losing the world chess title to American Bobby Fischer.

Just eight persons—officials of the Soviet Chess Federation and relatives of Mr. Spassky's companions—were at Sheremetyevo airport to greet him.

There were formal handshakes and a few kisses but none of the Russian bearhugs which were surely have been if the 35-year-old Leningrad resident had kept his crown.

Edith Irving
Freed on Bail
In Zurich

Amount Undisclosed;
Trial in '73 Likely

ZURICH, Sept. 10 (AP).—Edith Irving was freed on bail Friday night, four days after she surrendered to Swiss authorities to face charges of fraud and counterfeiting in the \$650,000 Howard Hughes autobiography hoax engineered by her writer-husband, Clifford Irving.

Zurich district attorney Peter Velef, announcing her release yesterday, declined to state the amount of bail but said it was "adequate." He also said Mrs. Irving was under certain restrictions which he did not detail.

Mr. Velef said the release was possible because there was no more danger of "collusion" between Mrs. Irving and other parties in the case.

Joins Sons
Mrs. Irving, 38, was understood to have joined her two small sons, who have been staying with friends near here.

The release was granted following a motion by her Swiss lawyer, Peter Widmer, who said she had returned to Switzerland of her own free will.

Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen by birth, was arrested Monday upon her arrival from New York with her children. She told reporters she was surrendering in the hope of getting a fair trial.

She was provisionally charged with three counts including fraud involving 2.5 million Swiss francs, forgery, and counterfeiting an identity card with the name "Helga R. Hughes."

The case is not likely to come to trial until sometime next year. If convicted, she could draw a maximum sentence of five years in prison, less two months she spent in Nassau County jail in New York after pleading guilty to complicity charges. On Aug. 28 her husband started a 2-1/2 year term at the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in Pennsylvania.

2 Soviet Defectors
Change Minds, Return
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Two Soviet trombone players who defected last month have returned to the Soviet Union after changing their minds, State Department officials said Friday.

The officials said Alexander Ivanov and Yuri Grodetski made it plain to American authorities that they wished to return to their homeland, but did not give specific reasons when interviewed here.

The two defected in Mexico City Aug. 21, while on tour with the Leningrad Music Hall Orchestra.

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Calbraith Visits China
TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP).—John Kenneth Calbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University, led a delegation of the American Economics Association into Peking yesterday for a visit to China.

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Uganda Reveals Alleged Price On Amin's Life

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 10 (AP)—A British-based Asian organization calling itself the "Revolutionary Committee" is offering \$500,000 to anyone who will kill President Idi Amin, according to a letter published yesterday by the Ugandan government.

The letter, signed by V. R. Bharti and postmarked Leicester, England, was said to have been intercepted by the Ugandan security forces.

It said: "We are declaring a 50,000 sterling reward on Gen. Idi Amin's head. Anyone who kills him shall receive 50,000 sterling anywhere he wants it."

A message from Ugandan soldiers, released with the letter, said the armed forces were ready to "curb and do away with such elements." It added: "We shall make it clear to the whole country and especially to the British Asians that they will now be watched with the utmost care by the security forces."

Meanwhile Kenya has lifted its ban on Asian expellees here passing through its territory, a senior Kenyan official said yesterday. He said it had now been decided to broaden the existing policy to enable any Asian or other Ugandan resident leaving here to travel through Kenya, provided he could prove he was in transit.

Duke of Alba Buried

MADRID, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—The Duke of Alba, Don Luis Martinez de Irujo y Artazcoz, was buried in the family grave near here yesterday.

Many U.S. Citizens Abroad Are Unable to Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

have been unable to vote because they had no legal residence in this country.

It was Sen. Goldwater's intention with the Voting Rights Act amendments of 1970—which have become law—to permit every holder of an American passport to vote, no matter where he is abroad. The law is by no means being completely ignored. Mr. Emerson estimates that there are few or no problems among voters who apply to about three-fifths of the states. But there are problem states—New York, California and Ohio, to name three.

The federal law requires that states must register "duly qualified residents" up to 30 days before the presidential election. It also prohibits states from denying the right to vote for President to residents who are outside the state on Election Day but who comply with absentee-voting requirements.

Problems arise, according to Justice Department officials in Washington, because the states have some 50 different definitions of what constitutes a "resident," based on statutes, court decisions and sometimes on the off-hand administrative judgment of a state or local official.

Although the new federal statute apparently guarantees all American citizens abroad the right to vote, no one who has been denied that right has yet brought a court action that might define more clearly the responsibilities of the state and local election boards.

Completely unresolved, for example, is whether the new law is intended to cover American citizens who have lived abroad

for years and who have no apparent intention of returning to the United States.

Washington officials assume that many local boards of election, who must approve applications for absentee ballots, remain unaware of the 1970 law altogether or, at least, uncertain as to how to interpret its broad mandate.

For example, Mrs. Helen Whitteley, who lives in Mexico, received a form letter from George

Andreotti Warns Against Defaming All of the Arabs

ROME, Sept. 10 (NYT)—Premier Giulio Andreotti warned Friday against "defamatory generalizations" aimed at the entire Arab world.

He also rejected what he termed "indiscriminate" disparagement of all Palestinian refugees. "Violent people must be isolated as such," Mr. Andreotti said, "and they must be prevented from doing harm to mankind."

He spoke at the opening of the Levant Fair, an annual trade show in the southern seaport of Bari that is devoted mainly to promoting exchanges between Italy and other European countries and the Middle East.

Mr. Andreotti said he wanted to renew his nation's expression of deep sympathy to the Israeli officials who were present on the death of Israeli athletes and sports officials in Munich.

Representatives of most Arab states also attended the inauguration of the Bari fair.

Mann, registrar of voters in Santa Clara County, Calif., informing her that unless she resided in Santa Clara County he could not permit her to vote there. Mrs. Whitteley was born in Santa Clara County and left it before she was 21 years of age. She has lived in Mexico for years. She has never been permitted to vote in a national election. She says she does not care about voting in local elections, "but I do think we ought to be allowed to vote in national elections."

Justice Department View
David L. Norman of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Attorney General's Office, said that "the question of whether an individual presently residing abroad is a bona fide resident of a state for voting purposes is... to be determined by state officials according to state election laws and procedures."

What angers New Yorkers living abroad is that some upstate counties, such as Putnam, have honored requests and are apparently going to permit people to vote, but Westchester and some New York City election boards appear to be inflexible on the issue.

Complicating the inconsistency among election clerks is that some states are threatening to collect taxes from Americans who attempt to establish a voting address in them. Among the most troublesome in this respect are Alabama, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon and South Carolina. Some voters abroad have sent in applications to receive state tax forms in the return mail.



Peggy Sue Griffith

1st U.S. Woman Assigned to Active Sea Duty

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A 29-year-old brunette from North Carolina made U.S. naval history Friday by becoming the first woman assigned to active sea duty.

"Welcome Aboard Peggy" read the sign on a deck the hospital ship Sanctuary anchored at the Hunters Point naval shipyard as Peggy Sue Griffith came aboard.

Miss Griffith joined a male crew of 400 aboard the Sanctuary, which is expected to sail in January for a port in the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, she will stay at the women's barracks on Treasure Island.

"No, I'm not a women's libber," she said during a news conference. She will work as a clerk aboard the ship.

U.S. Report Predicted Suicide

Hitler Psychoanalyzed in '43 Study

(Continued from Page 1)

others that he is what he is not—that he saved him from insanity," Dr. Langer said.

Dr. Langer accurately predicted that "as Germany suffers successive defeats, Hitler will become more and more neurotic" and in the end would commit suicide.

"It is probably true that he has an inordinate fear of death," Dr. Langer wrote at the conclusion of his analysis. "But being a psychopath, he would undoubtedly screw himself up into the superman character and perform the deed."

Historians generally agree that Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945, in his private rooms in the air-raid shelter of the Chancellery in Berlin. If he had hoped for some dramatic suicide, as Dr. Langer predicted he might, he was frustrated by the onslaught of advancing Soviet forces. In their haste, German troops failed to burn completely the corpse so the charred remains of Hitler were found four days later by Soviet soldiers.

Freudian Analysis

Dr. Langer reached his conclusions by applying Freudian techniques of analysis to what was known of the German dictator's early life and wartime behavior and by comparing the resulting data with the clinical histories of patients with "behavioral patterns, tendencies and sentiments very similar" to Hitler's.

In this way, Dr. Langer said, he was able to piece together what Hitler's childhood must have been like and why he was constantly struggling with an identity crisis—a personal struggle that almost brought the whole world down in ruin.

Historians who have read the study are "struck by the accuracy of the predictions," John Toland, who is at work on a biography of Hitler, said.

Others cite it as a pioneering model in applying modern psychoanalytical techniques to the understanding of historical figures. Although still controversial, this technique has since been applied by Erik Erikson, the psychoanalyst, in a monograph on Hitler and in books on Martin Luther and Gandhi.

Battle Royal

In the 1943 analysis, Dr. Langer wrote:

"From our experience with other neurotic psychopaths, we are probably on firm ground when we suppose that Hitler's mind is like a battle royal most of the time, with many conflicting and contradictory forces and impulses pulling him this way and that." Dr. Langer described the two Hitlers "that inhabit the same body and alternate back and forth."

The one Hitler, he wrote, "is a very soft, sentimental and indecisive individual who has very little drive and wants nothing quite so much as to be amused, liked and looked after. The other is just the opposite—a hard, cruel and decisive person with considerable energy—who seems to know what he wants and is ready to go after it and get it regardless of cost."

"It is the first Hitler who weeps profusely at the death of his canary, and the second Hitler who cries in open court, 'Heads will roll.' It is the first Hitler who cannot bring himself to discharge an assassin, and it is the second Hitler who can order the murder of hundreds, including his best friends..."

Unlike some Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde persons, Dr. Langer said, Hitler could "adopt either role more or less at will." This he seemed to do in his speeches, which started nervously and awkwardly and then, perhaps through a form of self-hypnosis, turned to powerful tirades.

According to Dr. Langer, the strong Hitler, the fuhrer personality, "is a grossly exaggerated and distorted conception of masculinity as Hitler conceives it" and a "cover-up for deep-lying tendencies that he despises."

Sexual Inadequacy

Some of these "weaknesses," known or suspected in 1943, included sexual inadequacy (perhaps impotence), a frail body and softness sometimes described as effeminacy, his early failures as an aspiring artist and his gnawing suspicion that his real grandfather was Jewish.

That Hitler was never entirely successful in this "psychological maneuver," Dr. Langer said, could account for his many fears and anxieties—his nightmares, and insomnia, a fear of cancer and of gaining weight, his mistrust of nearly everyone around him and his apparently masochistic relations with women.

Of the struggle between the two Hitlers, which probably began long before Hitler came to power, Dr. Langer wrote:

"We may assume that in order to quiet his fears, he sometimes imagined himself as a person who far surpassed his enemies in all the 'virtue' qualities. Under these circumstances, he could conquer his enemies and do to them what he now feared they would do to him."

"This is, of course, pure wishful thinking, but evidently this play of imagery yielded him so much pleasure and so subdued his fear that he unconsciously identified



Hitler in Berlin, 1934

himself with this superman image.

"He was no longer the weak and puny individual who was exposed to all kinds of attacks and indignities. On the contrary, he was fundamentally more powerful than all the others. Instead of his being afraid of them, they should be afraid of him."

Hitler's Hold

Dr. Langer suggests that this thinking could account in part for Hitler's hold on the Germans of the 1930s. They, too, felt weak and vulnerable, from the defeat of World War I and the ensuing inflation.

Hitler's anti-Semitism, Dr. Langer said, could be explained in part by his inner struggle. The Jew had "become for him the symbol of sex, disease and his perversion." Dr. Langer wrote, and "as the masochist he really is, he derives a vicarious pleasure from the suffering of others in whom he sees himself."

Although Hitler was known of Hitler's childhood in Austria, Dr. Langer reconstructed, from fragments of fact and the histories of similar psychopaths, some of the forces that might have influenced his behavior.

Young Adolf hated and feared his father, a pompous customs official who drank heavily. He adored his mother, who was 23 years younger than the father, and she apparently doted on Adolf. The fact that four of the other children in the family died in infancy may have stirred in Hitler his first fantasies as the "chosen one" and the "messiah."

At some point, however, Hitler

felt betrayed by his mother, Langer reasoned. Proclaiming the birth of brother. Or it was possible Langer said, that you once discovered his pure intercourse and was with his mother because mitted so willingly to father.

Respect Lost

In any event, Dr. Langer said, Hitler somehow lost respect for the female sex, presumably accounted rather loveless life. He in propaganda, was to characteristic as a grasping that German only bride.

Summarizing Hitler's Dr. Langer said:

"It is probably true impotent. But he is certainly homosexual in the early years. He was quite a different man; few have guessed it. It seems form of mass which the individual sexual gratification of having a woman defeat on him."

Dr. Langer also speculates, from childhood, inordinate fear of men. When Soviet doctors an autopsy on Hitler's reported:

"The left testicle could either in the on the spermatic cord inguinal canal, nor in pelvis."

This and other Hitler's psychology came a light since 1943. It is an "afternoon new book."

In the afterward, G. L. Waite, a William historian, wrote that ger's study "gave it into that strange as personality that no hating traditional method able to give."

"He Was Nazi."

"And in Hitler's case, 'knowing the person the very essence. For system he establishes pendent ultimately power of his person, t of his charisma. He f..."

The author of the Langer, is now 73. n his private practice analysis in Cambridge living in Sarasota, Fla. As far as he knows, said in a telephone no other such analysis. He figure was made War II. He recalled: similar study of Stail, William J. Donovan, the OSS, replied: "God, don't do it President [Roosevelt] horrified if he heard Dr. Langer said the probably "came too la any effect on the con war."

Venus Surface Found Sir To the Earth's Granitic R

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (NYT)—The Soviet spacecraft that reached Venus in July found that the planet's surface resembled the earth's granitic rocks and that some sunlight did penetrate through the dense cloud cover to the surface.

These are some of the scientific results that have emerged from preliminary analysis of data transmitted during a 50-minute communications session after soft-landing and before Venus-8 disintegrated under the tremendous heat and pressure of the planet's surface.

A lengthy report on the findings of Venus-8 contained the first data on several aspects of the planet's physical and chemical character. Tass described the new information as being of "fundamental scientific significance."

The 2,800-pound Venus-8, which was launched from earth March 27 and reached the planet July 25, was the latest Soviet effort in systematic exploration program that began in the early 1960s.

The Soviet Union has had a virtual monopoly on exploration of the planet Venus as the United States' own space effort outside earth orbit has concentrated on manned missions to the moon and instrumented flights to the planet Mars.

Soviet technicians redesigned the 1,900-pound Venus-8 descent capsule to lighten its structure and to "install additional instruments."

Data transmitted by the preceding mission, Venus-7, in December, 1970, had shown that the capsule's rugged construction and heavy protection against heat and pressure could be reduced without impairing its descent through the dense and scorching hot atmosphere of Venus.

Confirming the findings of Venus-7, the more precise instruments installed on Venus-8 put the surface temperature of the planet at 470 degrees Centigrade (880 degrees Fahrenheit) and the pressure at 80 times the atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth.

Illumination Measured

One Venus-8 experiment was to measure illumination on the day-side of the planet, the chemical nature of the Venusian soil and additional properties of the planet's carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Venus-8 was the first of the Soviet spacecraft to effect the landing on the sunlit portion of the planet's surface.

A highly heat-resistant photometer, or light-measuring device,

aboard Venus-8 found planet's day-side "a o of sunlight does r the surface so noticeable difference tation between the pla and day-sides."

Venus-8 found that soil contained 4 percent, 0.0002 percent u 0.00065 percent thori radioactive element. S position was said to re of granitic rocks on e

The Venusian soil w to resemble terrestrial have been heavily n various factors aff emerged in molten the interior of the though this suggested volcanic evolution as earth, the Soviet repo conclusions as to cur activities on Venus.

Greece Cha Italian Role Abduction

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Greek government claimed that an anti-Greek organization fin wing of the Italian so planned to kidnap th and West German Athens.

Chief government Byron Stamatopoulos men that evidence since the arrests of St goulis, Lorna Cavigli Italian woman, and Georgiou of Athens a the group plotted the in exchange for Grei Greek prisoners.

Mr. Panagoulis is of Alexander Panagoulis in jail for attempted spite the Greek pro

Deputy Quits G In Lyons Vice

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Edouard Charret, of Lyons, has resigned main Gaullist party following allegations involved in a scandal prostitution and prote

Mr. Charret resign but has retained hi Assembly seat. He t party leaders that he in the forthcoming a clear his name.

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Soldiers Shot in Belfast, Has Sporadic Violence

Sept. 10 (AP).—Gunmen shot two soldiers in Belfast today, one of them seriously injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland.

A patrol in Belfast, part of Belfast, gun in an army patrol but injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland. In Belfast, gun in an army patrol but injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland.

opened fired from the. In Belfast, gun in an army patrol but injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland.

ier Strikes Opening S. Schools

ORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—Thousands of children in S. States were kept at the opening of the school year this week.

the strikes concern working conditions involved. These range size of classes to police of teachers, especially in cities, against violence or school

is scheduled to open for New York City's n pupils thanks to a contract worked out granting \$300 million increases.

Philadelphia about children are kept out by of 13,000 teachers pro- longer working hours. in Pennsylvania 50,000 is getting an ex- mumer holiday because of disputes.

in Wisconsin and ave had to delay school. Four Detroit area dis- th 36,000 schoolchildren delaying the opening of Disputes also extended on in the East to in the Midwest and d to Tennessee.

usas City, Mo., classes needed for 68,000 pupils of a strike by school as and maintenance for a 10 percent wage

ice Before Jet

LANDU, Nepal, Sept. 10 Nepal slaughtered two day to mark its entry jet age. Nepal recently a Boeing-727, Nepal's first iner. The goats were front of the Boeing, park- pal's Tribhuvan Airport, et the plane from the

In Drumblair, a village near Portliff on the border with the Irish Republic, a land mine exploded as two vehicles were passing. No one was injured in the blast.

Guerrillas of the underground Irish Republican Army have laid many mines along the border area. The mines are meant for army patrols.

Troops fired rubber bullets at rioting youths in Armagh Prison. The riot raged for 15 hours. At least eight guards were injured when they were struck by riot tiles, stones and other missiles hurled by rioters squatting on the jail roof.

The rioters dispersed and returned to their cells after the first volley of rubber bullets. Prison officials said that the disturbance had nothing to do with political matters.

Belfast's Protestant Shankill district was calm today. It was the second of three nights of rioting between Protestants and British troops. The riots ended Thursday after two civilians had been killed.

Protestant Anger The shootings touched off a wave of Protestant anger against British paratroopers.

Discontent spread yesterday to Northern Ireland's part-time militia force, the Ulster Defense Regiment. 150 militiamen said that they would not report for duty until the paratroopers were pulled out of the streets. A UDR spokesman said that it still was not known if the men would carry out their threat.

Meanwhile, the British Army was maintaining a low profile in Shankill. There were few signs of military activity in the streets.

Soviet Physicist Seeks Visa, Quits His Rights Group

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP).—Valery N. Chalidze, a physicist and a founder of the unofficial Soviet Human Rights Committee, has resigned from the committee, informed sources reported today.

The sources said the 33-year-old scientist's decision was connected with a visa application he has made to go to the United States to lecture. Other members of the committee were opposed to one of its members being abroad.

Mr. Chalidze, along with physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and Andrei N. Tverdokhlebov, founded the committee to bring attention to what they consider abuses of Soviet law by Soviet authorities.

Mr. Chalidze is known to have been under pressure from the security police—KGB—for his activity on the committee, but it was not known if the pressure played any role in his decision.

He hopes to go to the United States to lecture on law at New York and Georgetown universities.



STREET SCENE—British soldiers stand behind screens as youths hurl rocks from behind barbed-wire barricade during disturbances in Northern Ireland town of Armagh Saturday.

Obituaries

Sanford Bates, Penologist, Ex-Director of U.S. Prisons

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 10 (NYT).—Sanford Bates, 88, who served as director of the federal prison system from 1930 to 1937, died in a hospital here Friday.

One of the foremost penologists in the United States, Mr. Bates, during the 50 years he administered local, state and federal prison and parole systems, left the impress of his innovative personality upon them.

Refused to act as Boston street commissioner, Mr. Bates served in that job for a few months. The city needed a commissioner of penal institutions. Over his objections he was appointed to the post. His experience won him over; he soon became a dedicated penologist.

Two reforms that he introduced in the city institutions under his care were a prison school and partial self-government for inmates.

In 1919, Calvin Coolidge, then governor, asked him to become commissioner of the State Department of Correction. During the next 10 years Mr. Bates reformed the state correctional system.

In 1926 he was elected president of the American Prison Association and from 1928 to 1930 he served on the Executive Committee of the American Crime Study Commission.

In 1929, President Hoover asked him to serve as superintendent of the five federal prisons.

The following year Congress set up the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as a semi-autonomous department responsible to the attorney general.

Pentagon Replies To Proxmire on Bombing Charge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The Pentagon took issue yesterday with Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who Friday made public a letter accusing Air Force officers of covering up the accidental bombing of civilian targets in Cambodia.

"Clearly the senator is more interested in allegations to gain personal publicity by making a summary judgment about the accuracy of the allegation and not in an orderly investigation that would seek the facts," a Pentagon statement said.

In the letter, dated June 27, 1972, four Air Force sergeants asserted that officers of the Seventh Air Force "made a concerted effort to cover up all traces" of the accidental bombing of civilian targets in Cambodia on March 9 or 10. On March 8, Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, ordered an investigation into allegations of unauthorized "proactive reaction" raids that led to the dismissal two weeks later of Gen. John D. Lavella as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

In releasing the letter to The New York Times Friday, Sen. Proxmire—who has been involved with the Air Force in battles over cost overruns and spending—declared that he had no faith in normal investigatory channels of the service.

Hijack-Detector System Shown

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 10 (AP).—A system to screen sky-jackers which researchers say can detect concealed weapons more accurately than other existing devices has been shown here.

Developed at Southwest Research Institute, the system is like other detectors in that it sounds off with a beeping tone when a bulky metal object, such as a gun, passes between its posts. But unlike other systems, which consist of magnetometers, the new device will not give false alarms when smaller metal items pass through, the researchers said.

In three months of testing at San Antonio International Airport, about 1,300 persons have voluntarily gone through the detector and it has proven much more accurate than other systems, Richard Curtin, head of the research team, said. He said the device, developed under a federal contract, could be ready for general use in six months.

eral, and he became its director, serving until 1937. Mr. Bates served from 1937 to 1940 as executive director of the Boys Clubs of America, Inc., then for five years as parole commissioner of New York and for nine years as commissioner of institutions and agencies in New Jersey.

Mrs. Evelyn Robert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Mrs. Evelyn Walker Robert, 63, who was for many years a leading Washington hostess, died of a kidney ailment in George Washington Hospital on Wednesday.

She was the wife of Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert, who had been treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and an assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Paul Heuduck

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Paul Heuduck, 90, an artist who worked 42 years of his life on the mosaics in the St. Louis Cathedral, died Friday.

Mr. Heuduck also worked on mosaics in the United Nations Building and Rockefeller Center in New York, Trinity Church in Boston, the Cincinnati Train Station and the American National War Memorial at Montfaucon, France.

The Ravenna Mosaics Co., which he founded in 1935, is completing the mosaics at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington.

Mr. Heuduck began his career at the age of 14 in Berlin and worked in cathedrals throughout Europe.

He worked until last year on the mosaics at the St. Louis Cathedral. About 80 percent of the mosaics have been completed.

Ribicoff Seeks To Block Action On Soviet Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—A move is under way in Congress to block legislation to conclude trade agreements with Moscow unless the Soviet Union rescinds exit fees for Jews who wish to emigrate.

Senators and congressmen concerned over the "ransom" being demanded in return for Soviet exit visas are sending aides to a meeting tomorrow afternoon arranged by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.

The want Congress to serve notice that it will not provide most-favored-nation tariff treatment or investment guarantees for the Soviet Union unless the fees, ostensibly imposed for payment of education costs, are dropped. These fees can run as high as \$37,500.

Administration sources said that trade legislation was still months away because negotiations with the Soviet Union have not progressed far enough. Moscow, however, already has made most-favored-nation treatment an important condition of any deal.

Tomorrow's meeting will take place while presidential adviser Henry Kissinger is in Moscow to discuss trade and other issues.

Rail Unions Win Increase in Italy

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—Unions representing 316,000 railroad workers reached a pay agreement with the government last night, ending the threat of new strikes. The unions expressed "maximum satisfaction" with the accord, which, they said, meets their demands for an increase of \$25.5 monthly for all employees. The government also agreed to budget \$6.8 billion to modernize the rail system and to hire 10,000 more workers to do maintenance currently subcontracted to private companies.

2 Are Arrested In Virgin Islands In Murder of 3

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Two men were arrested yesterday and charged with murdering eight people in a golf club shooting here on Wednesday.

Attorney general Ronald Tonkin declined to give any details about when or where the two were seized by police.

But he said the hunt was continuing for other members of the gang of black gunmen, originally reported to number from five to seven, who burst into the Fountain Valley Golf Club with automatic weapons and killed four American tourists and four employees.

The two men were identified as Beaumont Gerau, said to have been evicted from a public housing project on the island of St. Thomas the night before the shootings, and Meral Smith, a St. Croix resident. Their ages and other details were not revealed.

The arrests came a day after five other men were seized at a house and charged with illegal possession of firearms. Although those arrests came during the manhunt for the killers, Mr. Tonkin said the charges were "not directly related" to the shootings.

Newest Weaponry Involved

Pentagon to Give Iran Arms Shopping List

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—The Pentagon, acting on White House orders, will soon send a team of specialists to Iran to brief that government on a number of American weapons which Iran has expressed interest in buying.

Included in the armaments to be discussed are the new Navy and Air Force F-14 and F-15 fighter planes, which are not yet in operation in the U.S. arsenal. Also said to be on Iran's potential shopping list are some of the so-called "smart bombs" which have been used for pinpoint bombing against North Vietnam.

The high-level decision to send the Pentagon team, according to government sources here, follows up President Nixon's warm welcome in Iran last May and mutual concern over defense matters and maintaining stability in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region expressed at that time by both Mr. Nixon and the shah of Iran.

The decision can also be viewed, some officials said, as part of a renewed effort to expand sales of U.S. weapons to the more developed allied countries to help beef up their defenses as well as to ease certain U.S. problems such as the balance-of-payments deficit.

Nearing Agreement

In related developments, Pentagon and State Department sources report that Italy and West Germany are close to agreement with the United States on purchase of the Army's new Lance short-range surface-to-surface missile, and that the Netherlands may also buy Lance.

Also, officials said the United States will make a decision within the next six months on whether to sell new F-5E fighter planes to some of the South American countries which have expressed

interest in the plane, such as Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru.

The United States, in recent years, has refrained from selling a number of weapon systems to Latin American countries on the grounds that these countries could best use their resources on other things. But Latin countries have simply found other sources.

They spent \$1 billion last year on foreign arms, especially French-built Mirage fighters, and now the United States is considering whether to tackle the French competition head-on with the F-5E.

"We have learned through pretty bitter experience in the past years," one official said, "that if we put an embargo on ourselves, they (the South American countries) will go elsewhere. They then get themselves in trouble because they wind up with two and three different inventories

of weapons from different countries. They can't get spare parts and they have problems training their pilots. Besides, the F-5E is much cheaper for them than the Mirage."

Congress has approved a White House request to raise the ceiling on arms sales to that region from \$75 million annually to \$150 million. Some officials consider the new ceiling as still unrealistically low, but there are reportedly no plans for requesting a still higher level.

The prospect of more aggressive U.S. arms salesmanship is also linked to problems here. Step-up overseas sales can help control defense industry unemployment in several highly populated areas of the country and officials say it can also help keep the basic defense industry—especially key aircraft plants—intact without dipping into the Pentagon's budget.

Three Soviet Divisions Join 46 Along Border With China

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Well-placed officials in the administration report that the Soviet Union has recently added three mechanized divisions to the already major buildup of troops along its long-contested border with China.

This brings to 49 the number of divisions known to be in the border area, which represents nearly one-third of the entire Soviet Army.

Analysts are puzzled at the latest development, especially in light of the belief in some quarters that the Soviet Union had decided to level off its army at about 46 divisions in the border area, at least until agreement on mutual force reductions in Europe freed Moscow to move additional units to Soviet Asia.

Moscow reportedly also plans to begin large-scale military maneuvers in the border region this month, possibly lasting as long as three months. The analysts generally agree that the Soviet Union has long since positioned more than enough troops in Soviet Asia to combat a potential but highly unlikely Chinese military move into disputed territory.

Possible Reasons

Officials offer a variety of explanations for the reinforcements:

● It could represent a continuing effort by Moscow to apply

political-military pressure on Peking to assume a less hostile stance.

● It might be aimed at keeping open the option for a Soviet thrust into China, either to destroy that nation's nuclear arsenal or to exploit sudden political turmoil, say, following the death of Mao Tse-tung.

● It could be aimed at dissuading Peking from any substantial deployment of nuclear missiles trained on Soviet cities both in the Far East and in European Russia.

The new troop movements are regarded as permanent rather than as a temporary shift coincident with the large war games, because new barracks, supply and administrative buildings have been constructed for the three new divisions, sources said.

The extent of the buildup, especially since 1968 when there were 15 Soviet divisions along the border, is regarded by American analysts as the principal motivation behind China's improvement in relations with the United States and its costly efforts to develop a variety of nuclear weapons.

Well-placed officials at the Pentagon said that China has been working on at least four types of liquid-fueled missiles, some of which have been deployed in limited numbers.



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Topsy-Turvy Olympics

Even without the unspeakable horror of the Arab guerrilla raid on the Israeli Olympic squad, the 1972 Games in Munich have added no luster to the Olympic tradition.

The basic thesis of the Games is that nationalistic rivalries are submerged in the competition of individual and team excellence, all guided by the rules of good clean sport. The nonsensical passion with which all countries—and particularly the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union—count their collective medals has always made that a dubious proposition. It was made still more dubious this year by flagrant exhibitions of national bias by some of the judges in boxing, wrestling and diving.

Least emblematic of the spirit of sportsmanship is the autocratic conduct of the International Olympic Committee, which specializes in ukases issued without benefit of hearing. Thus, the IOC stripped Rick De Mont of the gold medal he won in the 400-meter freestyle swim and barred him from competing at all in the 1,500-meter, even though he personally had complied with all the intricate code of Olympic regulations. If there was anything wrong with De Mont's use of the ephedrine he has taken most of his life for treatment of asthma, the fault lay with the American Olympic doctors who had failed to pass on to the IOC before the race the information the swimmer had freely given them.

Now the IOC has followed up with an equally authoritarian decree barring from Olympic competition forever Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, who finished one-two in

the 400-meter run. Their offense, as described by Avery Brundage, the IOC's crotchety president, was a "disgusting display" during the medal presentation at Munich.

Unquestionably, the slouching, defiant posture of the two black athletes did no credit to either, but the persistence they had shown in training up to perfection pitch demonstrated that they had no lack of the Olympic "ethic." That was especially true of Matthews, a Neighborhood Youth Corps worker from Brooklyn's slums, who had scaled the fences of locked school playgrounds to get his early training. His moving personal statement in Saturday's Times (final edition of the IOT)—a statement the IOC never gave him a chance to present—embodies a much better understanding of what ought to be the Olympic spirit than the martinet's code prescribed by the committee.

For the IOC, the Olympics have a life apart from anything in the real world. That is why even murder in the Israeli compound could not move them beyond a perfunctory suspension of the fun and games. Brundage-style. To the IOC chief, any intrusion of "politics" into the grossly commercialized pantheon of sport is an act of the devil. In that context, it was no surprise to find him, at the memorial for the slain Israelis, classifying as "savage attacks," equally deserving of moral obloquy, the black-fostered ouster of Rhodesia from the Games and the murderous bloodbath that snuffed out seventeen lives. Sport marches on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Frustrating Terrorists

Numerous inquiries are now under way probing the deficiencies in logistics and communications that contributed to last week's tragedy in Munich. Since the attack on the Olympic Village was unprecedented, the West German government was unprepared and had to improvise as events unfolded. The terrorists had the advantage of surprise, and of the near-chaos that surprise produced.

But from now on there should be no surprise. The Arab murderers in Munich have, in effect, served formal notice on the world that no international gathering for any purpose anywhere is automatically immune from potential attack. Earthbound buildings and vehicles are as exposed as airplanes; and the more publicity surrounding an event or a meeting the more the danger that it will become a target. And Arabs are, of course, hardly the only ones capable of committing such crimes.

In every country now there needs to be specific preparation for better security. The goal must be, if possible, to prevent such depredations and—where terrorists gain an initial success—to reply with effective

measures. Does science have any weapons superior to gunfire, for example? Would chemicals of some sort have been able to stupefy both captors and captives either in the Olympic Village building or at the airport?

Montreal, where the 1976 summer Olympics are scheduled to be held, is only the most obvious of the cities where the lessons of Munich must be studied and turned to advantage. Jean Drapeau, mayor of the Canadian metropolis, has said that his city hopes to avoid "the image of the army," but will adequate security be possible without the army?

In this complex world with its plethora of discontented groups animated by the most diverse causes, the sad reality is that terror actions are likely to be a recurrent feature of the world scene, and that the authorities of all countries must expect to cope with them. With the warning now given, no one will have the excuse of pleading "surprise" to explain such lack of preparation as was revealed in the Munich disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Guns in the House

As the summer slowly fades and the Congress grinds grudgingly through the rest of its work prior to adjournment, there is one bit of unfinished business that should not, in all conscience, be postponed until next year. That business is the gun control business. During this session, after years of trying, the Senate finally passed a bill outlawing Saturday Night Specials, the cheap inaccurate handguns, which glut the market place and which are useful mostly for killing and maiming human beings.

The action is now with the House. Hearings have already been held, but the Judiciary Committee has yet to act. Apparently, a decision will be made sometime next week as to whether to attempt to obtain some gun control legislation this year. In our view, any course that seeks to avoid the issue is the avoidance of a clear public duty.

There are, indeed, problems. Some liberal members wonder just what kind of legislation can be pushed through the Rules Committee and they wonder what will happen to the bill on the floor after that. It seems to us that we will all wonder about that if the congressmen favoring gun legislation let their questions bring them up short and we will also wonder how they construe their legislative responsibilities.

There can really be no substantial reason for not going forward. The Senate has taken at least a small bite on the bullet and has

given the issue the kind of useful momentum which could give us some meaningful legislation this year. That momentum should not be wasted.

Moreover, the arguments for gun control remain as compelling as ever. They are buttressed by the recent FBI report on crime in the United States. The FBI reported that 65 percent of the murders committed in the United States in 1971 were committed with firearms and a full 51 percent of those murders were committed with handguns. In addition, the bureau reports that of the 126 law enforcement officers "killed due to felonious criminal actions" in 1971, 121 of them were killed by people using firearms. Of those, 94 were caused by handguns.

The Post has often expressed a preference for legislation limiting the possession of handguns to military personnel and law enforcement officers, to members of sporting clubs who use their guns there and leave them there, and to a carefully circumscribed number of others only after the most careful showing of need. Given the lateness in the session, that kind of legislation seems beyond reach this year. But, the Senate-passed bill does not. With the Gallup organization showing that a majority of Americans has favored stricter gun laws for the past three decades, the House has an obligation to face this issue squarely and to face it now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1897

PARIS—Dead men's bones and bottles of rum will be strewn along the roads leading to the Klondike this winter. This mad rush for gold will end in death and disaster to hundreds during the winter. But many will get through in spite of killing frosts and blizzards, and some, a very few, will even win fortune. Then when their story is heard, another group will set forth in their foot-steps, and so on. The search for gold is, and has been, man's great adventure and folly.

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1922

NEW YORK—Uneasy because of the sudden high spirit that had been prevailing among the prisoners in Sing Sing, manifesting itself chiefly in the organization of glee club concerts at hours when the men should be asleep, the warden started a quiet investigation and discovered the source of the musical inspiration. It was found to be a still in which prune juice whiskey was made and given to prisoners in secret. Naturally the still was confiscated; now Sing Sing is without song.



Making Sense of Munich Tragedy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Whenever we are confronted with a truly horrible event—the accidental death of someone we love, say, or the murder of a national leader—our natural human instinct is to find a larger meaning for the tragedy. Our minds rebel at accepting such a calamity as the product of blind chance or perverse circumstance. The cause, we feel, must be as enormous as the consequence, and we search for meaning in madness.

So it is with the slaughter of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics. Not since the assassins' bullets cut down John and Robert Kennedy at moments of political triumph have we been shown so starkly how pomp and pageantry can be shattered by acts of violence.

The analogies that come to mind as you search for meaning in the emotional after-shock of such an event are, perhaps, more prone to error than the considered judgments of a calmer time, but ever since last Tuesday I have been unable to shake the thought that there is a link between the tragedy of Munich and the tragedy of Vietnam—and perhaps a lesson.

The thought occurred that America had approached the Olympics very much as we approached Vietnam: as an arena of international competition, where our prestige and standing would be tested in the eyes of the world; as a test we must meet as a matter of obligation and of national pride.

Courage, Blunders

As in Vietnam, so in Munich: The American performance was a tale of magnificent individual courage and endurance, marred by incredible bureaucratic blunders. In both Vietnam and Munich, the American forces were so top-heavy in upper echelon incompetencies that our logistics mobilization became a burden, not an aid, to the young men on the front line.

As Red Smith wrote (NYT, Sept. 7): "The U.S. party included 168 coaches, trainers and other functionaries, which seems like enough to take care of 447 athletes. It wasn't enough, however, to get two world-record sprinters to the starting blocks for the 100-meter dash" or to warn Rick De Mont he risked disqualification if he used his asthma medicine.

The officials' blunders that cost De Mont his gold medal and kept Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson from competing were incomprehensible and irretrievable. But the despair and recriminations stemming from those blunders were overwhelmed by the greater tragedy of the guerrilla attack on the Israeli team. And there, perhaps, is the hard-earned lesson for all of us in this.

A blunder is a blunder—whether we are talking about the coaches' slip-ups in Munich or the Ameri-

can intervention in Vietnam. No one can turn the clock back to salvage for De Mont and Hart and Robinson what human error cost them, or to salvage for America what was lost by the human misjudgment that sent us into Vietnam.

To talk about redeeming the national honor by prolonging the agony of either mistake is to deny reality.

But a blunder of either kind—personal or national—no matter how awful the consequences, is of a different order of moral fault than the deliberate use of violence, the dealing out of death, to achieve a political goal.

Once Munich made that clear again, the question in one's mind was irresistible: Is not that what the United States is doing now in Indochina?

The terror is not one-sided in Vietnam, but the crimes of the North Vietnamese do not allow us—in this autumn of national decision—to avoid posing judgment on our own deliberate policies in the war.

Between January and June of this year, the tonnage of American bombs dropped on Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam—with none of which we are at war—increased 100 percent, going from 56,000 tons to 112,000 tons.

We cannot comprehend what that means in human terms, what it would feel like if one were living under such an assault. We can only guess what the peasant or villager would think of our efforts to justify such deliberate destruction as a step to preserve a remote government in Saigon, now systematically denying even the vestiges of Democratic freedom to its own people.

Most Americans cannot identify themselves with those on whom

the Americans' bombs are falling. But all of us could identify with the hostages of those terrorists in Munich and feel the horror the Israeli athletes must have felt at the realization that those armed men, self-righteous in their own cause, were ready to kill without a qualm.

Perhaps that glimpse of the ultimate evil of which humans are capable will steel us toward the harsh judgment that we must, it seems, make as a nation in this election: will we condone a continuation of the killing in the vain hopes of redeeming our blunder in Vietnam?

If the Munich tragedy does that for America and the world, there may be some measure of meaning in its madness. Otherwise, we must record it as just another mindless massacre in this darkened age.

Skyjacker Problem

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The Soviet Union—get this—doesn't want to sign the proposed arrangement to curb skyjacking because it might curb skyjacking in the machinery of the United Nations, and the Soviet Union believes that it would set a dangerous precedent for countries or groups of countries to come together to impose sanctions under ad hoc circumstances. So, wearily, the 17-nation group convened to discuss means of dealing with skyjacking pilots along and, meanwhile, nothing happens. That was the complaint of the pilots who, last June 19, stopped flying for 34 hours to the consternation of the entire world.

If it had been only the Soviet Union, we'd all have been entitled to feel simply: there we go again. The Soviet Union, through the exercise of the veto power, has made the Security Council an all but totally useless instrument. It has made lawlessness into high art, and objects to skyjacking for the single reason that occasionally a skyjacker picks on a Soviet airship to spirit away. Concerning the loss of property, the Russian Communists are altogether bourgeois.

But there were objections, though they were not voiced so strongly, also from Great Britain and from France and from Egypt. They too made the legal argument—that it would be cum-

bersome to set up an entirely new international organization to mete out sanctions against countries that failed to punish or extradite hijackers. But they confessed, privately, that their objection was the cause of everything that bugged them. Mostly they were worried about specific problems. Great Britain, with its considerable ties to the Middle East, is afraid that she will work herself into a position of having to embargo air service to the countries in that part of the world. That would not only be costly but would hurt British businessmen, it would throw a lot of air business into the hands of other airlines that refused to go along. France has the special problem of Algeria. Algeria is the favorite destination of skyjackers, Cuba having roughed up a few, in recent months. And France fears that to offend Algeria by refusing to fly into Algeria could have an undesirable diplomatic result. Egypt, of course, fears the necessity of having to boycott a brother country engaged in ideological piracy—so, the proposed covenant is dead. Concerning its death, a few observations:

1. If the conference does not come up with a satisfactory alternative, the time has come for the United States to take an initiative. Not the government of the United States, which is inhibited by the need of a kind that resulted in the making of the proposed treaty. But the pilots. Here, surely, is a case where private organizations can achieve internationally desired results. The air pilots' association is clearly justified in the initiative in protect lives of air pilots and passengers. And, under circumstances, in refusing to fly into any country that skyjacks, it is not only a patriotic duty but a genuine for physical safety, unduly and behold, Air France all right, but there is around to retell its pl restoke its larder wine... The end result was world air traffic of York Linchpin—should obvious.

The only other thought that comes to mind around that charmin country, the Central Republic, whose president weeks ago encouraged him to put an end to by entering the prisons (day night and beating them to death. The plot secretly to instruct all of the world concern about whereabouts of the African Republic, and skyjacking who out the pilots can submit direct their aircraft to central Africa. And, as for a landing, we range to have the painted in huge letters COME TO ALGIERS!

Candidates' Assumptions

What Kind of People

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Candidates for the presidency make certain assumptions about the condition of the nation and the world, and particularly about what kind of people we are and what we think, or at least what we will swallow.

For example, President Nixon's assumption is that while things are not ideal either abroad or at home, they are improving and would be a lot better if the Democrats cooperated with him and a great deal worse if George McGovern were elected President.

He deals primarily in trends and statistics to prove his point. Unemployment, inflation, crime, prices, war casualties, trade and budget deficits—all these are not increasing as fast as they were a while ago, so he insists we are on the right track and this is no time for a change in administration.

McGovern's assumption is that things are pretty bad, and that while the economy may not be going to hell quite as fast as it was last year, the main thing is not the rate of increase in all these things, but the fact that the unemployment, the crime and the price of groceries are all still increasing.

Standard Procedure

This, of course, is standard operating procedure for the "ins" who emphasize what is right and the "outs" who always emphasize what is wrong. But underneath these general assumptions, there are others that raise more personal questions about what kind of people we really are.

Nixon seems to assume that he has won the argument about the war, because Americans are no longer fighting on the ground. American casualties have almost ended and while he is still directing the most severe bombing in the history of the century, with appalling loss of life and disruption of families in both North and South Vietnam, the American people are either indifferent to these continuing tragedies or accept them as the unavoidable consequences of the enemy's policies and aggression.

Similarly, the administration assumes that while the present system of education and taxation may be unequal, a majority of the people are fairly well off, and oppose large cuts in the defense budget, busing of children to avoid segregation of the public schools and more help for the welfare of the very poor, the old and the sick.

Well, hard as it is to generalize about such vast and slippery subjects, it would be difficult to prove that the President has misjudged the popular mood. "Welfare," which used to be a symbol of America's compassion, is now regarded by many not only as an administrative mess, which it is, but almost as a racket in which money is taken from the people who work to support the people who won't work.

The President is probably right too politically in calling for a

moratorium of busing school children and promising no increase in taxes as long as he is in the White House. Whether morally right as well as politically expedient is another question.

Indifference to the mass human life, provided it is American lives, is not exactly ideal that set the American apart as the most unselfish and compassionate society in the world, but so far in this election there has been remarkable response to McGovern's warning that we should re-examine the tax structure and the way we redistribute the wealth, in the races and the generations, but the defense budget—all these things because of justice at home are even the spiritual and physical of the nation.

It would be unfair and silly to indict the character of a whole people on the basis of the evidence in this election. George McGovern is in trouble, not because he is pealed effectively and drily for fundamental change in the nation's foreign, economic and social policies, but because he hasn't.

The people can't see him and his proposals for his bid to change the way we live and change the way we think, but they could unify and inspire the noblest ideals if he can and inspire his own people many people are going to door these days that may body is going to have to nize a committee of "De for McGovern."

Response in Dor

Nevertheless, the main remains. Even if he argues effectively, would the people in their present response? No doubt Nixon win. He is a good public has demonstrated an ability to reject his own prejudice assumptions when they are wrong. He has a core of conservative innovation, animated moderation, but always backing into the following rather than less people and appealing to ideals rather than putting into practice.

This is why there is so much in the election McGovern has not positively to the sense of at and pity in the people, as has appealed effectively people who are doing a by promising them no more few more casualties, a more busting and a general peace.

On this platform, no President can get four million in the White House and administer his office well, but, as even his foreign adviser, Henry Kissinger serves: You need more nation than to administer you have to unify it and to its spirit.

Acts Set Back Peace

Arab Terrorists Fail Even As They Strike

tor of the Institute of
ary History in London,
near is the author of the
ing book "A History of
He wrote this article
Washington Post.)

Walter Laqueur

ON-TV write dispa-
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the intent to set off a
var in a country divided
war hawks and propo-
peace.

here have also been not
politically motivated
which were quite sense-
even counterproductive
perpetrators.
attacks of the Black
er group and other Arab
forces are unique in
ion; if it is madness,
s a certain method in it.

Prospects Nil

political background is
own and need not be
ed in detail. The pros-
r a successful Arab war
Israel are virtually nil in
essable future. Attempts
inch guerrilla warfare
Israel also have failed.

is a small country, with
sustain ranges or jungles
guerrillas could use to
advantage, and the Israeli
ave been less than helpful
at the guerrillas achieved
a firing of a few mortar
across the borders from
Lebanon; but this, too,
me to an end once the
ments concerned realized
he irregulars constituted a
eater threat to their own
and national identities.

to the Palestinians, and
these circumstances, and
their willingness to re-
the rights of Israel to exist
as to make peace with the
state, the more militant
s in the Arab world have
not supported for Israel
and indiscriminate terror
t Israelis outside Israel.

decision is psychologically
landable: the threat for
e had to find an outlet,
s the murders of the
ian Premier Wafdi Telli in
last November simply "had
nk his blood," as one of
declared soon after the act.
phrase, it was later ex-
d, was merely a figure of
not meant to be taken
y; but the premier was
ust the same.)

idual terror, such as hijack-
ines of third nations,
ling time bombs onto
or shooting unarmed
civilians abroad, does not
great risks. These opera-
are also relatively cheap;
illions of dollars supplied
terrorist groups by Libya,
t or Abu Dhabi are an in-
mal part of the oil rev-
ch which these three coun-
tries each year.

of terror committed in Eu-
also are reduced in danger
e in most of these coun-
apital punishment has been
ed. It can be predicted
reasonable certainty that
rabs now arrested in Mu-
or the two held in Rome
iving their British girl-
an exploding record-
to fly to Israel, will no
be in German or Italian
s three years hence. Libya's
loamer Qadhafi will threat-
army and Italy with a
ge of oil unless his friends
t free; or a Lufthansa or
a plane will be hijacked,
assengers to be released
t the prisoners of Munich
come.

Certain Effect

s of course true that from
ubility aspect, acts of in-
ual terror, however
and inhuman, have a
n effect. They attract
attention, and the Arab
nists hope that the shock
ive way to bewilderment
could possibly drive people
mmit acts of such barba-
ry.

Who is to blame for the
that they seem to have lost
eason? And from asking
questions, the extremists
It is only one step to find-
extenuating circumstances,
from extenuating circum-
stances one more step to under-
ling, if not justifying, their
ns.

enuating circumstances al-
can be found; even Hitler
point to the unjust Ver-
s peace treaty, which robbed
many of part of its territory,
stify his military aggression,
mass murder. It is possible
to justify the murder of
jora babies, because babies
grow up and may one day
be soldiers.

It is a moral insanity to
affected by arguments of this
kind. It is one thing to de-
ne the Versailles treaty,

another to justify Auschwitz. It
is one thing to argue that Arabs
may have legitimate grievances
against Israel, or even to justify
an Arab war against the Jewish
state; it is another to support
assassinations, which are both
cowardly and ineffectual.

For in the final analysis, the
politics of individual terror are
utterly futile for the Arabs. In-
stead of weakening Israel, they
will strengthen its resolution not
to give up a single inch of its
territory and not to trust Arab
promises.

Israeli society, like that of each
new nation, is rife with internal
conflict, yet all domestic discord
vanishes once the Israelis are
made to realize that they face an
enemy motivated by only one
desire—not to discuss peace terms
and boundary lines, but to exter-
minate them.

Peace Less Likely

The only likely political effects
of the assassinations, then, is to
make peace in the Middle East
less likely. The majority of Is-
raelis are driven to a harder,
unyielding more extreme posi-
tion. Many Arabs, openly or se-
cretly, will sympathize with the
exploits of Black September and
similar groups.

But the fact that the terror is
ineffectual does not mean that it
will be discontinued in the
near future. It corresponds to a
deep-seated urge: it is born out
of impotence and frustration
which must find an outlet. And
since it cannot find an outlet in-
side Israel, apart from sporadic
acts of violence like the Lydda
Airport massacre, further for-
eign assassinations of Jews and
perhaps also non-Jews must be
expected in the years to come.

attacks against tourists, diplo-
mats and perhaps even heads of
state.
It is quite unrealistic to expect
any degree of solidarity among
the community of nations in
combating these senseless acts of
terror. The Russians recently
have come out strongly in sup-
port of the terrorist groups, per-
haps to counterbalance their set-
back in Egypt. The European
nations, especially France, do not
want to offend the Arab gov-
ernments, because of their oil sup-
plies, depend to a large degree on
imports from North Africa and
the Middle East. Most Asian and
African nations are not directly
concerned with the whole affair,
and have no desire to antago-
nize the Arab governments whose
support they occasionally need in
the United Nations and in other
international forums. Certain
security measures will be
strengthened in the future, and
it is likely that the Israelis will
take draconian steps to reduce
the risks facing their nationals
abroad.

The debate inside Israel over
whether to reintroduce capital
punishment for acts of terror in
years, and it is quite possible
that those who have advocated
sterner measures as a deterrent
will now have their way.

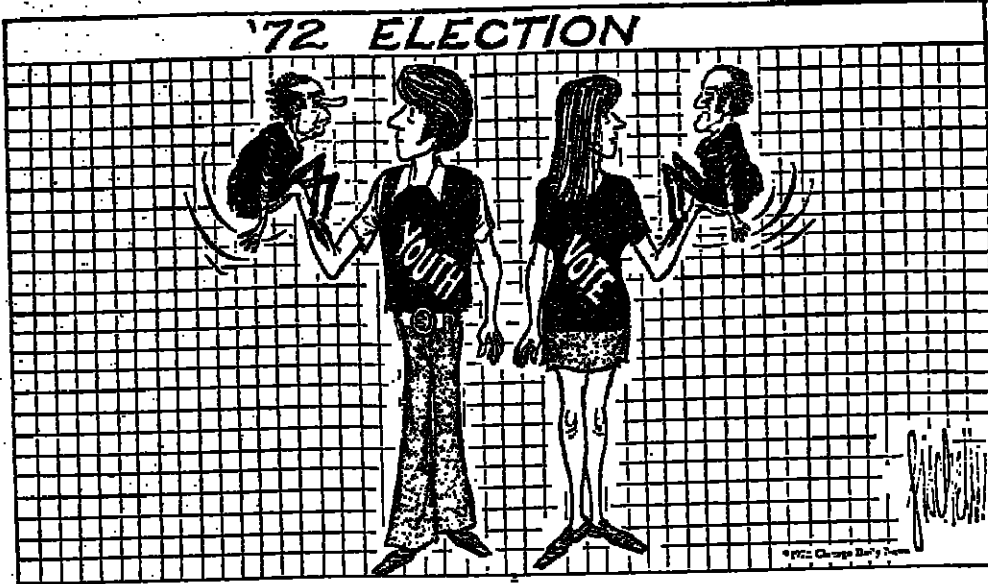
Israeli Hostages

The reinstatement of capital
punishment would not necessari-
ly imply the immediate execution
of those sentenced to death; they
would simply become hostages in
Israeli hands, whose lives would
be in jeopardy in case of further
terrorist attacks against Israeli
citizens abroad. Whether such a
policy of deterrence would work
is not certain, for those who per-
petrate these acts of murder are
not necessarily motivated by
national considerations, nor is it
certain how much they really
care about the lives of their
comrades in Israeli hands. At
most, such a policy could make
acts of individual or collective
terror such as the Munich crime
even more senseless to put it mildly.

The outlook is not promising. In all
likelihood, the murder of innocent
people will continue for years to
come. But it will not continue
forever; for history teaches that
in every conflict—be it in Ireland,
Cyprus or elsewhere—eventually
a stage is reached in which even
the most fanatical elements re-
cognize the futility of their ter-
rorist attacks.

Terror has been effective on
occasion against individuals, but
never when conducted by for-
eigners against a whole nation.
It can be predicted with almost
mathematical certainty that one
day even the members of the
Black September and their allies
will understand that their killings
and bombs have not made the
slightest impact on the state they
want to destroy. On the contrary,
their acts have weakened the
prospects of the Palestinians both
morally and politically. There
is no doubt that this stage will
be reached sooner or later, and
it is a sad thought that not a
few innocent people will be killed
or injured until that day.

The terrorists are only a few—
but even a small group can
create an image and influence
world opinion if the majority of
their fellows do not dissociate
themselves from its activities.
Once the image of the Arab was
that of a proud, brave and inde-
pendent man, a paragon of all
manly virtues; it is depressing to
witness what has become of this
image.



'It's a Long Way Down for the Loser'

Why a Roosevelt Supports Nixon

James Roosevelt, eldest son of
President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
was elected to six terms in Con-
gress as a Democrat and ran un-
successfully for governor of Cali-
fornia (1950) and mayor of Los
Angeles (1965). He wrote this
for the Los Angeles Times.

By James Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES—All Democrats
and American citizens in
general have a right to ask for
the reasons why certain Demo-
crats in this coming election will
vote for a Republican, Richard
M. Nixon. Here are some of
them in necessarily abbreviated
form.

We believe the powers and op-
portunities of the office of the
President are so vast that Ameri-
cans should not deny the incum-
bent a second term unless there
is an alternative candidate who is
clearly a better prospective user of
those powers and opportunities or
unless the incumbent has notably
failed in his leadership of the
country.

President Nixon, from any ob-
jective viewpoint, has opened
doors and initiated new sources
of trade, disarmament and overall
avenues for the peaceful solution
of some of the world's most press-
ing problems by his courageous
visits to Peking and Moscow. His
handling of Middle Eastern af-
fairs has lessened tensions, and
he has given aid to Israel, our
best ally in that area, in a man-
ner which has evoked their out-
spoken appreciation.

Contrast this with the state-
ment of Sen. George S. McGovern
that he would give up Ameri-
can naval bases in Greece be-
cause we don't like the non-
democratic Greek government. Is
that enough reason to give the
Russians complete control of the
Eastern Mediterranean and ex-
pose Israel to indefensible pres-
sure from hostile naval forces?

Open to Contention

The Nixon handling of the
Vietnam war is more open to
contention. On one hand he has
withdrawn American ground
forces from the combat area in
an orderly and rapid program.
He has offered a peace plan,
obviously more than just and
fair, and received until now no
response showing any real desire
for a cease-fire from the dicta-
torship of North Vietnam. One
must wonder, if North Vietnam
is sincere in not wanting to im-
pose control on South Vietnam,
why it has not made some sort
of cease-fire offer, while political
matters are negotiated.

On the other hand, the con-
tinued bombing and the precise
manner of its renewal are cer-
tainly open to criticism from a
moral standpoint. But what does
the President's opponent offer?
An abrupt pullout of military
forces after which he would go
to Hanoi "to beg" for the release
of our prisoners of war. This
would save a few American lives,
many North Vietnamese lives and
assure a bloodbath of South Viet-
nam.

Peking Kindergartens Open To Foreign Resident Children

PEKING (Reuters).—China has
agreed for the first time to
allow children of diplomats and
other foreign residents of Peking
to attend kindergartens with
Chinese pre-school-age children,
sources report.

West European, African and
Latin American parents in the
Chinese capital will be able to
send their children to kindergar-
tens run by revolutionary
street committees, where toddlers
play with toys and games and
learn to dance and sing songs in
praise of Chairman Mao Tse-
tung.

The decision by the Diplomatic
Service Bureau, the state organi-
zation which handles all aspects of
the lives of foreigners here, has
caused widespread satisfaction
among diplomats and other
foreign residents.

It is regarded as a possible
breakthrough in the complete bar-
rier to social contacts with the
Chinese people, a barrier which

nameless lives. Not exactly a
glorious chapter for American
history.

On top of this, for anyone to
say, as McGovern has said, that
begging will assure the return of
the prisoners within 90 days is
just plain demagogic. This is
particularly so when most knowl-
edgeable people foresee as a bar-
rier to a heavy demand, if not
blackmail, for an American
dollar, rehabilitation plan. But
no beggar has yet won a fair
deal, or any deal, except captivity,
from a dictatorship. Everybody
wants peace. Some want peace
at any price to America's future.
I want peace and badly, but not
at any price nor at a dishon-
orable price.

Clearly Drawn

On the domestic side the issues
are even more clearly drawn. In
four years, the Nixon adminis-
tration has halved the rate of
inflation; there has been no
decrease in unemployment but
over 2 1/2 million more people
are on jobs; business activity is
steadily increasing; social security
benefits have been increased sub-
stantially and a good start made
on reducing the chaos of the
welfare problem.

Contrast this with the almost
unbelievable inconsistency of Mc-
Govern's position on taxes and
welfare. Four differing solutions
on welfare and taxes since 1970
forced by the exposure of the
faulty mathematics and the
patently unsound basis behind
them. When the heat was on
the "bold new proposals," Mc-
Govern melted them. Everyone
is entitled to some mistakes but
not to such a continuing and
backward-stretching series.

President Nixon isn't perfect
either. Democrats, including my-
self, are not happy with his
Supreme Court appointments, but
he didn't veer from 1,000 percent
support to zero. What kind of
appointments can the country
expect after the Eagleton, Salin-
ger and O'Brien fiasco?

There isn't much change in
this from the man who as a dele-
gate in 1948 left the Democratic
party to vote for the nomination
of Henry Wallace at the Progress-
ive party convention. But the
campaign heat brought a return
to Harry S. Truman before No-
vember. There is no growth from
the man who voted on both sides
of the issues in the anti-labor
Landrum-Griffin legislation of
1959, who voted in the Senate to
repeal section 14 (K) of the
Taft-Hartley Act and cast a vote
at the behest of the special in-
terest wheat exporting companies.

Rights Uncertainties

There are also inconsistencies
in the McGovern record on civil
rights. McGovern cosponsored
some but initiated no civil rights
legislation on his own and all
eight bills he cosponsored never
left the committee stage.

To be president, a man must
have achieved a certain toughness
of spirit and soul. It usually
comes from some searing inci-
dent, personal or political. For
my father it was a nearly fatal

illness, for Mr. Nixon it was his
despair after losing to Gov. Brown
for governor of California in 1962.
Men of sufficient timbre to be
president recover. It took Mr.
Nixon six years of dogged effort.
In McGovern, I hear the crusad-
ing voice, but week by week, I
see the same inept changing, the
inability to break away from poor
advisers and perhaps even from
those to whom he has given con-
trol of his campaign. These seem
to be those for whom power for
the so-called New Democrats is
more important than the best
interests of the country.

We need change, but in my
belief the whole system is not
ready for the junk yard.

Finally, do I now love the "old
Nixon"? Have I forgotten Jerry
Voochis or Helen Gahagan Dou-
glas? Flatly, no. But a man
is entitled to grow. I believe I
have seen Richard Nixon grow.

The office of the president has
done it for most men. At this
point in America's history, the
Democratic party has not nomi-
nated a man of sufficient stature,
proven record or future promise
to deny Richard Nixon re-election
as President. We Democrats for
Nixon support him and at the
same time urge election of a
Democratic Congress to guarantee
there will be no turning back-
ward. We wish to prevent a wild,
ill-considered leadership coming
from a McGovern-controlled
White House.

A—Finance ministers have

Giscard d'Estaing Interview

French View on Monetary Reform

Two weeks before the annual
International Monetary Fund
meeting (Sept. 25) begins in
Washington, and the first cau-
tious steps toward a new world
monetary agreement are taken,
French Finance Minister Valéry
Giscard d'Estaing talked with
Arnaud de Borchgrave of News-
week. These are some highlights
from their frank discussion as
published in the issue of News-
week out today.

BORCHGRAVE—Many feel
there is no real solution to the
international monetary problem
until Europe becomes a veritable
monetary entity. Do you think
the political will to bring this
about exists today?

GISCARD D'ESTAING—No
doubt about it. You will see in
the coming weeks. Differences
over horrendously complex tech-
nical problems tend to give public
opinion a different impression.
But look at the progress during
the past year. May, 1971, total
confusion. July, 1972, agreement
to stick to fixed parities among
Europeans and refusal of all
individual floats. Sterling is only
a momentary exception. Britain
has agreed to return to the fold
as soon as possible.

Q—Doesn't monetary union
presuppose a greater degree of
economic integration first?

A—Yes and that's why we're
now speeding up the economic
timetable—for example, the
French proposal, accepted by the
others, for joint measures to fight
inflation. We're now drafting a
list of subjects on which we must
force the pace of integration—
budgetary and fiscal policies.
There are two interlinked time-
tables—international monetary
reform and European monetary
union. The Europeans cannot
take certain decisions until they
know what kind of reform of
the world system we're going to
have: 1973 will be a year of re-
flection, and 1974, the year of
decision.

Q—How much longer can the
Smithsonian arrangements hold
before another monetary crisis
occurs?

A—Finance ministers have



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

frequently covered themselves in
ridicule with their forecasts.
Nothing is eternal. But the
Smithsonian accords are much
more realistic than some seem
to believe. There have been no
destructive speculative movements
in recent months. The proof of
their effectiveness was the recent
decision of the U.S. Federal Re-
serve Board to intervene in cur-
rency markets to defend the
parity of the dollar.

Q—How would you go about
ending the special role of the
U.S. dollar in the world's mon-
etary system?

A—Not with a campaign
against the dollar. That's counter-
productive. Under the Bretton
Woods system, central banks were
only required to keep gold and
working balances in other cur-
rencies. A flood of dollars sub-
sequently joined the parade. And
late West Europe found itself
in the position of financing the
growing deficits of the U.S. bal-
ance of payments. Under a new

system, central banks should only
accumulate gold, SDRs and keep
working balances in different
national currencies. The inter-
national community will then
agree to settle debts only by sell-
ing internationally accepted as-
sets and not by accumulating
unwanted dollars as it is presently
doing. The key question then is
what happens to present dollar
balances. We could consolidate
them under one roof and then
gradually reduce them as new
SDRs are issued. If we agree
on a new system in 1974, along
with the substitution transition,
and if the U.S. balance of pay-
ments continues to improve,
there is no reason why we can't
have it functioning by 1976.

Q—Most of the bankers and
financial experts I have talked
with in recent weeks believe an
other devaluation of the dollar
is inevitable. Do you agree?

A—This will depend entirely
on inflation rates on both sides
of the Atlantic. At the present
time, things seem to favor the
United States.

Q—Why do you object to the
link the U.S. wants to establish
between monetary reform and
international trade negotiations?
Is it wrong for the United States
to insist on a reasonable im-
provement in its balance of payments
before tackling monetary reform?

A—Improvement doesn't depend
only on others. It's primarily an
internal American matter. The
Common Market is not respon-
sible for your deficit. The EEC,
as a matter of fact, is running a
big deficit in its trade with the
United States.

Q—Why is France so insistent
on a further revaluation of gold?

A—We aren't. But gold is still
the most important asset in
central banks—about \$44 billion
worth today. But it's a frozen
asset as no bank is going to un-
load gold at \$38 an ounce when
the free rate is close to \$70. How
to get this asset back into circula-
tion is the practical problem.

Q—And short of an official
gold hike, do you feel we're head-
ed for yet another monetary
storm?

A—I don't see the same storm
warnings we spotted in the spring
of 1971. But it's abnormal to
continue to freeze the largest part
of our assets.

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You can even record and
play back in high detail.
You can even record and
play back in high clarity.
You can even record and
play back in high sharpness.
You can even record and
play back in high contrast.
You can even record and
play back in high brightness.
You can even record and
play back in high detail.
You can even record and
play back in high clarity.
You can even record and
play back in high sharpness.

And it doesn't take an
expert. Any one can store
multiple programs, and
instant playback. You can
even record and play back
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Eurobonds

It for Dollar-Debt Revives;
nase Issuing London CDs

By Carl Gowitz

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The dollar market is being revived by the issuance of \$800 million of dollar-denominated Eurobonds and \$45 billion of medium-term paper. The dollar market is being revived by the issuance of \$800 million of dollar-denominated Eurobonds and \$45 billion of medium-term paper. The dollar market is being revived by the issuance of \$800 million of dollar-denominated Eurobonds and \$45 billion of medium-term paper.

While some bankers argue that the banks would do better to seek their five-year money by issuing notes, there apparently is a prestige and public relations element in getting established in the CD market. The banks are not only lending money to the worldwide network of Japanese trading companies, but are becoming more aggressive in getting new business. One of the biggest suppliers of the week was the news that Texaco had placed \$25 million of 15-year bonds with four banks in Tokyo.

The bonds carry a 7 3/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 97 3/4. Bankers here were struck by both the relatively small amount—in June Texaco had initiated and then dropped plans for an \$80 million issue here, half in bonds and half in notes at 7 3/4 and 7 1/4 percent, respectively—and the generous terms. The only explanation offered was that the Tokyo placement had been negotiated and agreed upon some weeks ago, when the terms appeared competitive with those on the Eurobonds. There is little doubt that in today's market, such an issue could be done here at 7 1/2 percent at par and some bankers suggest 7 1/4 at a discount would even have been possible given the small amount sought.

Overall, the dollar-bond market held steady last week with

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Sept 2	Aug 2	Sept 4	Sept 4
Commodity Index	122.4	122.0	108.2
*Currency in circulation	.....	\$62,544,000	.....
*Total Loans	.....	.....	.....
Steel prod (tons)	2,449,000	2,430,000	1,739,000
Auto production	.....	172,953	.....
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,609,000	9,576,000	9,566,000
Freight car loadings	.....	526,135	525,024
*Elec Pow. kw-hr	35,137,000	37,540,000	32,671,000
Business failures	168	167	151

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,573,000	81,682,000	79,189,000
Unemployed	4,857,000	4,788,000	5,114,000
Industrial production	.....	.....	113.5
*Personal income	\$924,200,000	\$922,900,000	\$862,400,000
*Money supply	\$238,600,000	\$236,600,000	\$227,400,000
Consumer Price Index	125.3	124.7	121.63
Construction contracts	155	154	151
*Mfrs. inventories	\$104,220,000	\$103,510,000	\$101,320,000
*Exports	4,100,000	3,994,000	3,492,000
*Imports	4,561,000	4,486,000	3,792,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

little change in prices on the secondary market and fairly light volume. K. Mart's \$2.5 million real estate-linked issue was priced at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent and subsequently traded at 99 bid, 100 asked. Halliburton's \$30 million convertible, heavily oversubscribed, was issued at par and held its coupon at 4 1/2 percent, but the conversion premium

was set at a steep 18.65 percent. In the French-Indo sector, the Bureau Group, a U.K.-based men's clothing retail chain, is offering 75 million francs of 30-year convertible bonds, which are expected to carry a coupon of 6 percent and a conversion premium of 8 to 10 percent. One interesting feature is that the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Despite Some Signs of Troubles

New U.S. Business Season Gets Under Way
With Wide Optimism That Boom Will Continue

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—With the passage of Labor Day, a new season has started in the business world and the annual economic forecasting derby for the year ahead has hit full stride. Business, abounding with optimism, is primed for continuance of the boom that was renewed about 19 months ago.

The combination of unrelenting strength in consumer spending, especially for automobiles, housing and durables, plus rising business investment for new plants, equipment and inventories, has provided the economy with much of its great momentum.

The latest report on retail sales across the country for July was particularly encouraging. The gain was 2 percent over June and 11 percent over July of last year. And the tide continues to run in that direction. Meanwhile, new-car sales surged 11.6 percent in August to a near record and business capital spending for 1972 is now projected for a strong 9.7 percent gain after easing somewhat in the second quarter.

While most of the standard, major business barometers, such as industrial production, personal income, retail volume and business spending, are all still pointed upward, some of the less obvious and less dramatic ones—airline traffic, truck sales, help-wanted advertising, executive-job openings and new business formations—are also auguring better days for the nation's economy.

Airline passenger traffic, for instance, picked up strongly in August, indicating gains of 10 to 11 percent for the year over 1971; truck sales this year show a 35 percent rise; the index of help-

wanted advertising in July stood at 193 percent of the 1967 base, a rise of 10 points in the year, and new business incorporations for the first half of the year were up more than 13 percent from the 1971 level.

It appears now that the current quarter will achieve another gain of about \$30 billion in the gross national product, closely matching the achievement of the

first two quarters of the year. This would virtually assure an increase of perhaps \$110 billion, or around 10 percent, for 1972, with two-thirds of it real growth not accounted for by higher prices.

It also emboldened the economic seers to predict continued strong gains for 1973.

The strong productivity gains of the last year may begin to diminish in 1973, imposing added

inflationary pressure. Moreover, there is a threat of greater labor strife or an acceleration of wage gains next year in view of the large number of workers—more than four million—scheduled to be involved in contract negotiations in several major industries.

Many economists have been assuming the enactment of some tax increase next year because of the decidedly dangerous federal budget situation—after a deficit of \$33 billion in the fiscal year that ended last June 30, and a further deficit of perhaps \$35 billion for the current fiscal year.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The week ended the way it began for stocks on the American Stock Exchange, with prices moving downward.

The decline began even before the trading at the Olympic Games, but that apparently added to a feeling of uneasiness among investors. The exchange's index closed the week at 26.46, compared with 26.67 the previous Friday. Volume sagged to 10,405,000 compared with 16,412,000 shares in the previous week, which was slow trading even allowing for the fact that the week just closed included the Labor Day holiday.

The biggest mover in points for the week proved to be OEC Corp., in the oil refining and cement production field. Its shares dropped 6 3/4 to close at 34 1/4, undoubtedly impelled downward by the announcement that it planned to end operations at a wildcat well in Ecuador. It said the well was not producing sufficiently to justify commercial development.

Gulfstream Land & Development Class A shares lost 2 5/8 to close at 29. The company said it plans to increase authorized shares of common to 12,400,000 from the current 2,600,000 and the Class A shares to 100,000 from the current 1,884,000.

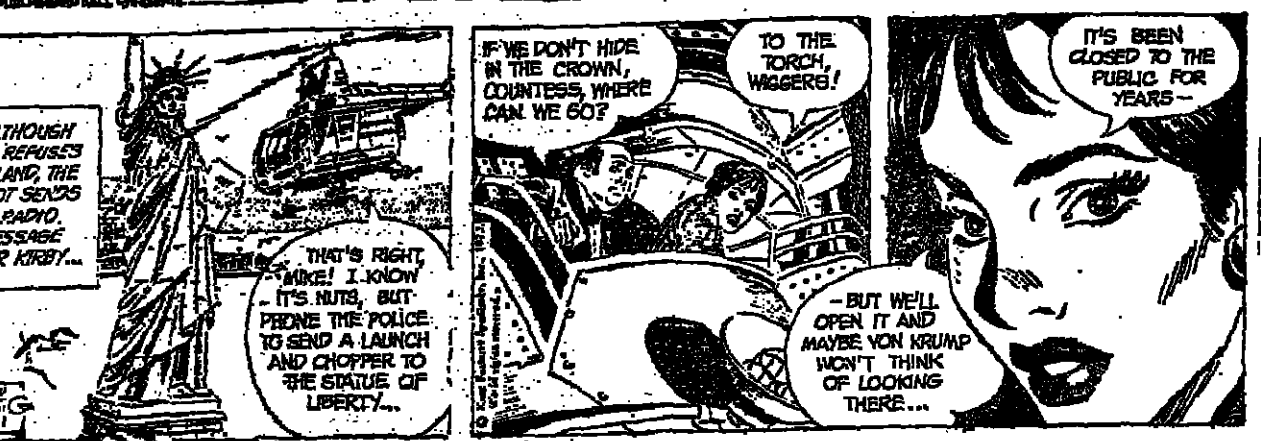
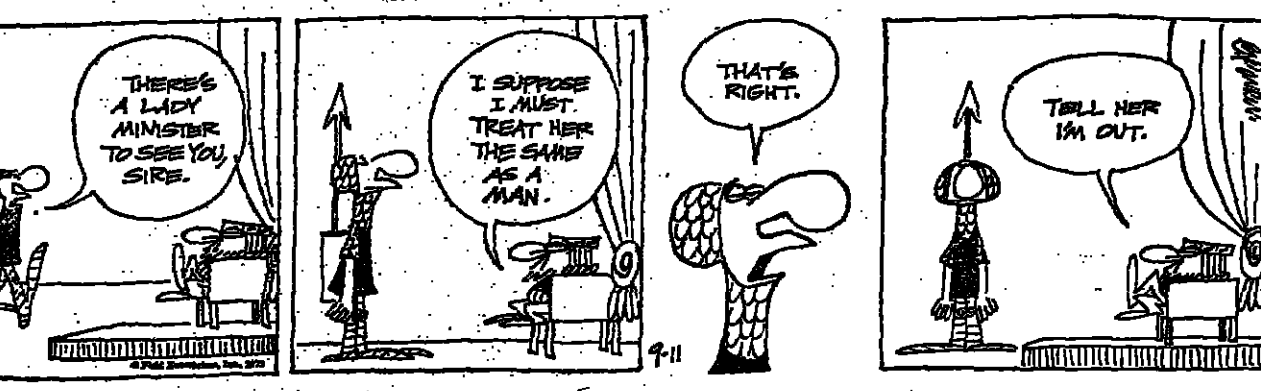
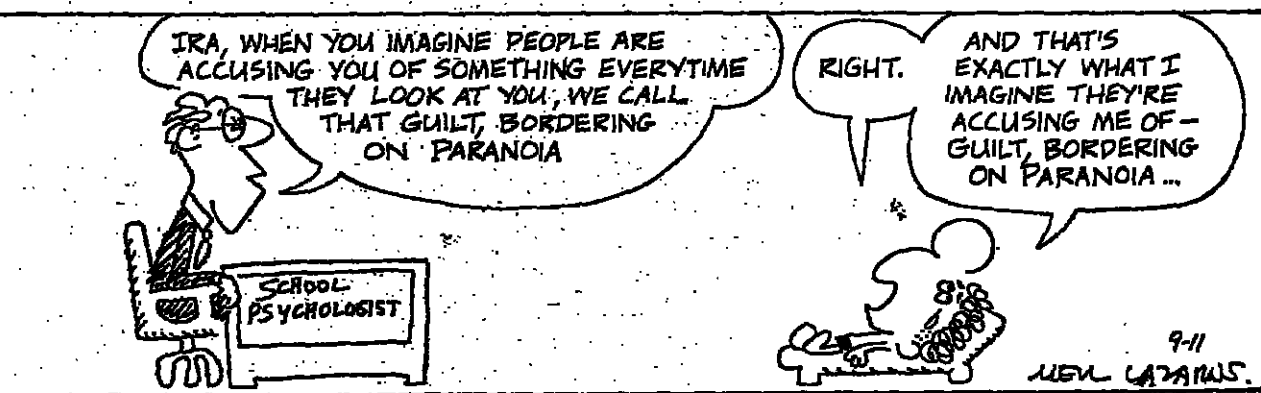
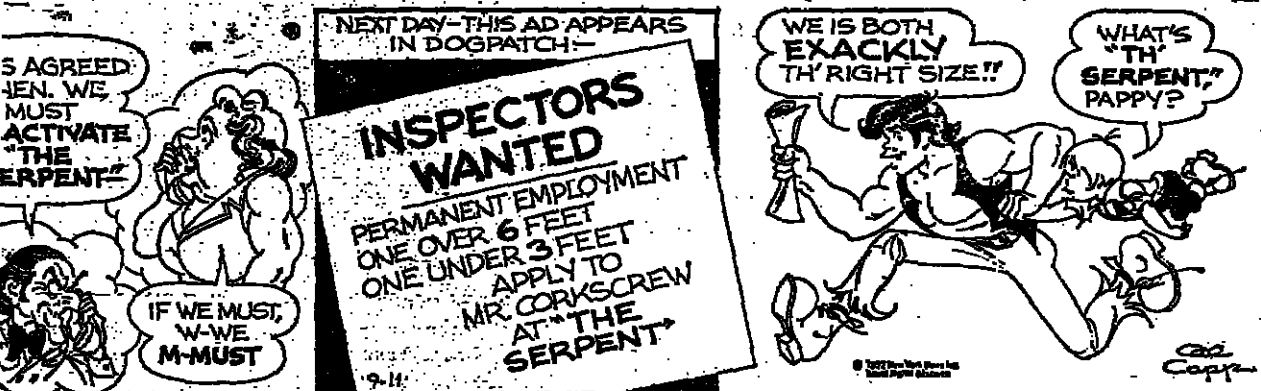
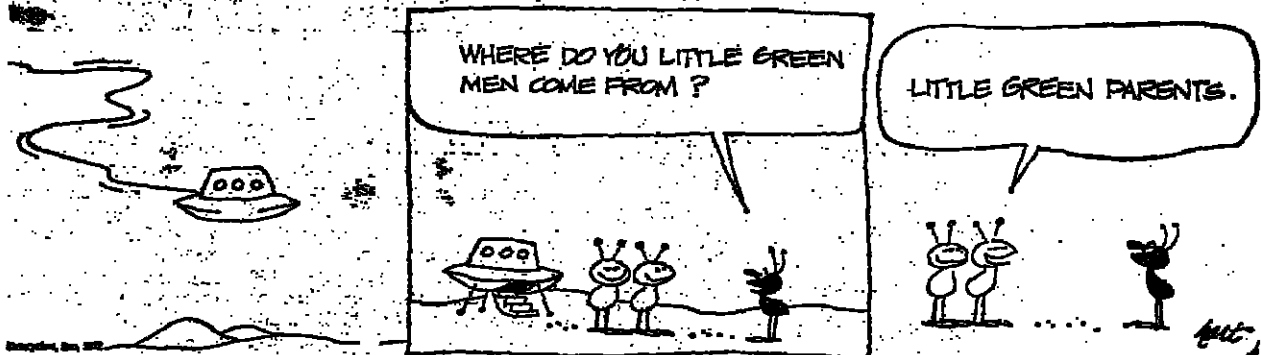
Other American stock exchange movers include Amerasia Resources, which dropped 2 1/2 during the week to close at 13 5/8. The company is in the oil business. Shares of Ponderosa Systems, Inc., a restaurant chain, lost 2 3/8, to end at 51 7/8. In the discount department store field, Caldor, Inc., lost 2 3/8 to end at 25 1/4.

In the Over-the-Counter market, industrial issues declined from 135.65 to 131.24 as measured by the NASD index. Banks and insurance companies were also weak in relatively slow trading.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net			
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a New York championship featured a fine play by the West defender. At both tables a contract of four hearts was reached by normal bidding. North bid the two minor suits, and South bid one heart and jumped to game on the second round.

Note that this sequence is slightly stronger than a direct jump to four hearts, which would imply little or no strength outside the heart suit.

West naturally led the spade ace, eager to cash tricks in the unbid suit, and continued spades in response to his partner's signal. East won with the king and shifted to the diamond ten.

South won with the king and faced the problem of drawing trumps without losing more than one trick.

This might seem an almost impossible task—South expects to lose two trump tricks and might very well lose three—but it could be done as the cards lie.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ 87		♠ K9543	
♥ A87542		♥ K653	
♦ A862		♦ 10	
		♣ Q87	
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ Q6		♠ A102	
♥ A108742		♥ J9	
♦ K5		♦ QJ93	
♣ J3		♣ 1054	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade ace.

At one table, South led the heart ace and collected West's nine and East's three. The declarer now saw that his only chance was to lead the queen in the hope that West had begun with J-9 doubton. He did so, and was rewarded.

Notice that he did not consider playing low at the second trick, since if West held K-9 doubton there was no way to avoid the loss of two tricks.

In the replay, West shrewdly dropped the heart jack under the ace, and South had a real problem. It seemed far more likely that West had begun with K-J doubton and had made a normal play, than that he had begun with J-9 doubton and made an abnormal one.

South, therefore, fell into the trap and led a low trump, hoping that West would produce the king and that East would not be able to ruff a diamond lead.

Unfortunately for South, West happily produced his heart nine and added insult to injury by giving his partner a diamond ruff. The result was down two in a contract that would always be made with routine play and defense.

RAINS	SHAW	LUCIA
ACCT	SHAG	ARALU
PIRISTLEY	WIRED	
THERMIST	EMAC	
THIRTY	RIGHT	
MAVS	RISE	
ERR	PEN	GIPTS
AGLESS	OVER	
NOISIE	WAS	IBO
HEM	AL	STEW
THE	ILL	ERIC
EM	MIN	UNHAT
VERIA	SAIL	INGERS
IRION	ODER	ETNA
SITENS	FOOT	STAR

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THOUGHT MOTHS WEREN'T STYLED TO EAT HOLES IN THOSE NEW SUITS."

"NOW... AS I WAS SAYING..."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAGME

HICCK

ROOLIE

ANZATS

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Join the QUIET MACAW SURELY IMMUNE

Answers: "I'll catch—but could be I'm a Bear"—AIR MAIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Join the QUIET MACAW SURELY IMMUNE

Answers: "I'll catch—but could be I'm a Bear"—AIR MAIL

BOOKS

AUGUST 1914

(First a two-part review.)

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Translated from the Russian by Michael Glenny. Farrar Straus & Giroux, 622 pps. \$10. (Russian language version: Association Press, New York, 576 pps. Paperbound, \$7.)

Reviewed by Simon Karlinsky

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN'S writings up to 1967 grew out of his personal experiences in a slave-labor camp, a secret prison for scientists and the cancer ward of a Tashkent hospital and were produced, obviously, in response to the urge to bear testimony about the nature of his times. Since then he has devoted himself to his original lifelong project, conceived as early as 1936, researched in part in 1937-38 and interrupted by war, imprisonment, cancer and the need to write his other fiction. This project is a series of novels about World War I and the beginnings of the revolution, of which the first part, "August 1914," was published in Paris in the summer of 1971 in Russian. It has now been made available in the United States both in English and in the original language. Thematically and stylistically the book constitutes an entirely new departure for Solzhenitsyn; and it is, if anything, even more remarkable than his other work.

Judging by the huge number of characters, some of whom make only brief initial appearances, "August 1914" is only the first segment of an enormous literary-historical fresco which should take Solzhenitsyn decades to complete. The central and longest section of the book is fictionalized military history, outlining in exasperating detail several days of the disastrous Russian offensive against the Germans at the very beginning of the war. Solzhenitsyn's encyclopedic erudition, which seems to encompass the most diverse fields (medicine in "Cancer Ward," technology in "The First Circle") now turns out to include an awesome command of military science. The precision of his battle scenes should delight the military history buff. But readers usually given to skipping military passages will also be gripped by the vivid portrayals of the participants and observers of these battles. At least two of these warriors, the historical General Samoylov and the fictional Colonel Vorotynsky have been drawn by Solzhenitsyn with such mastery and in such depth that they are likely to enter the gallery of the finest Russian literary characterizations of all time.

Framing the military sections are scenes of civilian life. Of particular interest in these portions of the novel are Solzhenitsyn's semi-fictionalized portraits of his own parents and their families. Thus the figure of the young Cosack student Iosky Lazhenitsyn ("Sanya"), who visits Tolstoy and discusses moral philosophy with him at the beginning of the

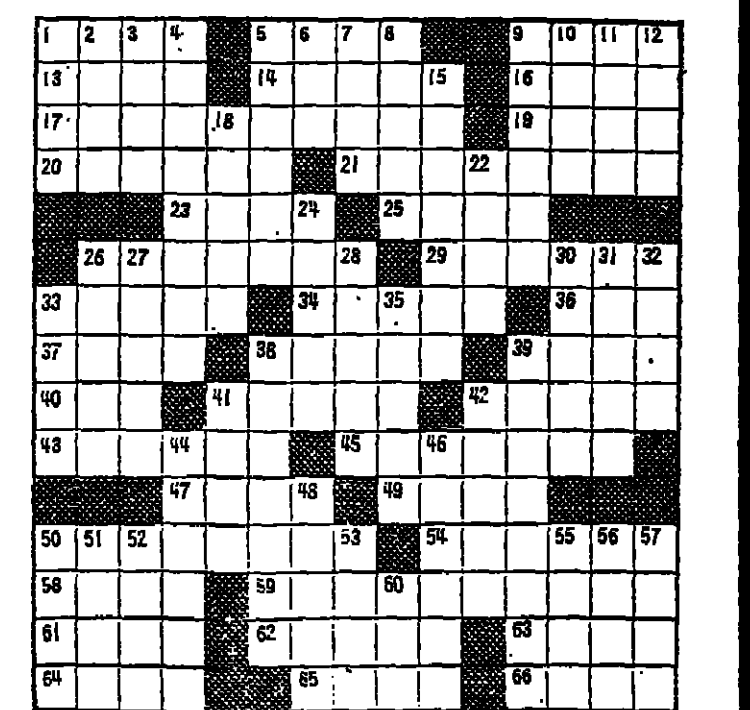
novel, is based on Solzhenitsyn's father, who died before the novelist was born. "August 1914" has already been compared to "War and Peace." It is a measure of Solzhenitsyn's achievement that his book is not instantly dwarfed by such a comparison. But, then, all of Solzhenitsyn's earlier work was also deeply involved with Tolstoy, both as a literary example and as a moral force. The parallels with Dostoevski, occasionally played up by Solzhenitsyn's foreign publishers for commercial reasons, are, on the other hand, much more tenuous. Among the classical Russian authors, the example of Anton Chekhov is far more germane. Like Chekhov, Solzhenitsyn brings to the art of literature the methods of precise observation derived from the exact sciences (physics and mathematics in his case, medicine and biology in Chekhov's); like him he questions all the basic assumptions, all the ideas, all the values of his age. The two writers share a deep understanding of peasants and peasant life and are alone in Russian literature in their freedom from the traditional Russian idealization of this class. Both manage to love mankind while having no illusions about its potential for evil, and both shun overt preaching, preferring to present the uglier aspects of reality objectively and to leave it up to the reader to decide which character is a villain. In "August 1914" the confrontation between the idealistic young revolutionary Sashka Lenarovich, able to think only in slogans and clichés, and the perceptive Vorotynsky, loyal to the regime but able to see the evils of the system with far greater clarity than the sullen youth, is quintessentially Chekhovian in its subtle violation of all established expectations and traditions.

It would be wrong, however, to restrict Solzhenitsyn's literary antecedents to the 19th century. Much of his verbal art has its origins in the word-conscious, oral speech-oriented tradition pioneered before the revolution by Alexander Remizov (despite his overwhelming impact on Soviet literature, Remizov became an emigrant when he emigrated to Paris in the early 1920s) and continued by the early Soviet writers who developed Remizov's discoveries, e.g., Mikhail Zoshchenko and Andrei Platanov.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS											
1	Sentry's call	48	One of five	11	Heated						
5	Causes pain	50	Magic		compartment						
9	Drudge	54	U.N. segment	12	Nixon adviser						
13	From	58	Ex-wants	15	Worker ants						
14	"—but you"	59	Treasonous act	18	Nymph						
16	Meander		in Vichy	22	Purposes						
17	Like some salls	61	High-flown	24	Shakespearean						
19	Equable	62	Serbian dances		princess						
20	Party	63	Hebrew letter	26	Darling, in Paris						
21	Quarrel	64	Linden	27	More						
23	U.S. physicist	65	Certain Popes		undercooked						
25	Mitigate	66	Mat. days	28	Begot						
26	Trouser features		DOWN	30	Old Persian coin						
29	British air marshal	1	Certain ring	31	Occur						
33	Fragment	2	Certain ring	32	Novelist Philip						
34	Sarcasms	3	Prefix for a	33	Resorts						
36	Focal line: Prefix	4	continent	35	Misrepresent						
37	Kind of pronoun:	5	Secular	38	Lodge, as troops						
	Abbr.	6	Athletes' helpers	39	Hosts, initially						
38	Unmasks	7	Flashes	41	Canned quantity						
39	Pluck	8	Chit	42	Epic poem						
40	Common verb	9	She gets what	43	Mistral foot						
41	Type of truck	10	she	44	Dillon portrayer						
42	Coffee or whisky		attraction	45	Gravy dish						
43	Indian military leader		51	Decoy	52	Piedmontese city					
45	Patois		53	Misleading	53	Building material					
47	Israeli port		54	College program, for short	55	Willow					
			56	Colorado's Governor	56	Klin					
					57	Certain degrees					
					58	Low					



Russia Takes Disputed Final

U.S. Bows in Basketball

(Continued from Page 1)

second time, acted as if it had won its eighth straight basketball gold medal.

Chance No. 3 came when it was ruled that instead of having 1 second to play, the Soviet Union would have the final 3 seconds because there had been so much confusion. At a conference today, the president of the board of appeals, Ferenc Hepp of Hungary said that the ruling was made by a FIBA delegate. Hepp said that the delegate, according to FIBA rules, had the power to make that decision. (The FIBA delegate is reported to be R. William Jones, a Briton living in West Germany, who is the head of the organization which rules amateur international basketball.)

After saying the FIBA official had turned back the clock, Hepp said that the Brazilian referee, Renato Righetto, was the one who made the decision for a full 3 seconds to be played. The referee reportedly denied that he was the one who wanted

3 seconds to be played. He said only 1 second should have remained.

The official scorekeeper, Hans J. Tenschert, said that the Brazilian came over to the scorer's table to indicate that 1 second remained after he cleared the court of fans. But he was overruled by an FIBA delegate, Tenschert said, and 3 seconds it was.

Protest Disallowed

The U.S. team manager argued that there was "only 1 second left, and on that we filed that protest." The protest first went to the FIBA's technical committee—with members from Poland, Puerto Rico, Italy, Spain and Cuba—and then to the jury of appeals—composed of members from Hungary, Italy, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Poland. The jury of appeal said it watched movies of the final 2 minutes before ruling against the United States.

Given chance No. 3, the Soviet Union used desperation and might to tumble the Americans. A long pass was thrown under the U.S. basket to the other end of

the court where the battle was won by 6-foot-7 Alexander Belov. He knocked American Jim Forbush to the floor and made the lay-up and there were no more do-overs.

U.S. coach Hank Isa called last night's game "organized confusion," and in the mix-up after the game, with IBA and a crowd milling about the scorer's table, the coach said he had his pocket picked, losing a wallet with \$400 in it.

"I've never seen anything like this in my life. There's no possible way they could have won the game."

Russian Sharpshooter

Overlooked in the mess was the poor play of the U.S. team. It refused to shoot from the outside while a Russian sharpshooter, Sergei Belov, popped away and finished with 20 points.

The Russians rushed to a 5-0 lead, with the United States scorers for nearly 3 minutes. The Russians had a 29-19 lead and led at the half, 36-21. It was soon 38-23, and with the count at 44-36, the United States, led by Kevin Joyce, started a comeback. Joyce hit three baskets and cut the margin to 47-44.

With the Soviet Union ahead at 49-48, Collins stole the ball and drove down the court. He was fouled, went down but came up to make the two free throws. Then came the final 3, 4 or 5 seconds, and the U.S. loss.

It sort of fits in with the scheme of these Olympics, and ironically, the ending typified what is supposed to be the Olympic spirit. How often do both teams have winning celebrations?

Poland Beats Defending Titlist Hungary in Soccer Final, 2-1

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Poland beat Hungary, 2-1, in Olympic soccer today, coming from behind against the defending champion. It was the first time in history the soccer gold medal had gone to Poland.

The Poles, one goal behind at half-time on a rain-soaked field, took full command in the second half against the gold medalists in the last two games.

Hungary's left winger, Bela Vardoli, made it 1-0 in the 42d minute, scoring with a narrow-angled shot after a defensive mistake by Poland.

In the second half, midfielder player Kazimierz Deyna tied the score in the 47th minute, dribbling past two opponents, and scored on a powerful left-footed shot into the lower-right corner of the net.

Winning Goal

Deyna also scored Poland's winning goal in the 68th minute, after a mistake in the Hungarian defense.

The Poles were faster to the ball, superior in shooting and better in ball-handling. Their stars were the three strikers, Zdzislaw Skolnyk, Wlodzislaw Lubanski, and Robert Gadocha, and, of course, Deyna.

Antol Dundi, Hungary's top scorer, was below par after a collision with a Pole in which his head was cut shortly after the kick-off. He was replaced at the end of the game.

Russia and East Germany played to a 2-2 tie in overtime to share the bronze medal.

With the score tied at the end of 90 minutes, the teams went into 30 minutes extra time with the knowledge that if neither scored, the bronze medal would be shared.

The two teams then pushed

Medal Standings

After 177 Events

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
Soviet Union	45	23	32	100
United States	32	30	31	93
East Germany	20	22	25	67
Japan	13	7	8	28
West Germany	11	11	16	38
Poland	8	7	2	17
Hungary	6	10	16	32
Bulgaria	5	8	4	17
Finland	4	4	8	16
Italy	3	5	8	16
Sweden	4	6	8	18
Belarus	4	5	8	17
France	3	4	7	14
China	2	4	7	13
Yugoslavia	2	4	7	13
North Korea	1	3	2	6
South Korea	1	3	2	6
Uganda	1	1	0	2
Demerit	1	0	1	2
Switzerland	0	2	0	2
Canada	0	2	0	2
East Germany	0	2	0	2
Poland	0	1	2	3
Columbia	0	1	2	3
Iran	0	1	2	3
Mongolia	0	1	2	3
South Korea	0	1	2	3
Lebanon	0	1	2	3
Turkey	0	1	2	3
Argentina	0	1	2	3
Pakistan	0	1	2	3
Tunisia	0	1	2	3
Malaysia	0	1	2	3
Mexico	0	1	2	3
Spain	0	1	2	3
Belarus	0	1	2	3
Yugoslavia	0	1	2	3
Yugoslavia	0	1	2	3
Yugoslavia	0	1	2	3
Niger	0	1	2	3
India	0	1	2	3

Olympic Scoreboard

TEAM HANDBALL At Munich, former world champion Romania won the bronze medal by defeating East Germany, 16-10, in the match for 9th place. Sweden defeated Hungary, 16-10, in the match for 10th place. Earlier, Norway beat Poland, 25-10, for 4th place; Japan beat Iceland, 19-11, for 5th place; Denmark beat the United States, 18-11, for 6th place; and East Germany beat Tunisia, 23-10, for 7th place.

WOMEN'S 100-METER RUN

1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 4:01.4

2. Gunhild Hoffmeister, East Germany, 4:02.0

3. Paola Casati, Italy, 4:02.8

4. Karin Barnefelt, East Germany, 4:04.1

5. Sheila Grew, Britain, 4:04.2

6. Rita Kaiser, Netherlands, 4:04.3

7. Tamara Pangova, Russia, 4:08.3

8. Jennifer Orr, Australia, 4:12.1

9. Berny Boxen, Netherlands, 4:13.1

WOMEN'S 400-METER RUN

1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1:24.4

2. Mohamed Gammouda, Tunisia, 1:27.4

3. Ian Stewart, Britain, 1:27.6

4. Eero Penttinen, Finland, 1:28.4

5. Per Hall, Norway, 1:28.6

6. Nikolai Porphyre, West Germany, 1:29.4

7. Frank Elmer, East Germany, 1:30.4

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30. Frank Elmer, East Germany, 1:30.4



NO SOFT TOUCH—Frank Shorter of the United States grabs a container of soft drink in downtown Munich while leading the marathon. He won the gold medal.

Heavyweight's Final Opponent Has Broken Hand Stevenson of Cuba Wins Boxing by Default

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba won the Olympic boxing gold medal today without having to go into the ring when his opponent in the final, Ion Alexe of Romania, withdrew with a fractured bone in his right hand.

The 26-year-old Cuban had been a strong favorite for the

title, since he won his three previous bouts inside the distance. Alexe won the silver medal and Peter Hussing of West Germany and Hans Thomsen of Sweden won bronze medals.

Gyorgy Gedo of Hungary added the Olympic title to his European championship with a convincing 5-0 victory over U. Gil Kim of North Korea in the light-flyweight final.

The Hungarian southpaw showed himself to be a master ring technician as he piled up points with his probing right jabs and left hook.

Ralph Evans of Britain and Enrique Rodriguez of Spain shared the bronze medals. Chemschir Koshadzev, a 21-year-old Bulgarian, won the flyweight title with a decision over Leo Rawawogo of Uganda.

Kenyans Twice a Medalist

Kostadinov stayed clear of the Ugandan, a bronze medalist in 1968, for as long as he could, saving his big effort for the end. The bronze medals went to Leszek Bladoski of Poland and Douglas Rodriguez of Cuba.

Orlando Martinez of Cuba won a gold medal with a 5-0 decision over Alfonso Zamora, a Mexican bantamweight.

Britain's George Turpin and Ricardo Carreras of the United States took the bronze medals.

Crowd Disgraces

Boris Kousnetsov of Russia won the featherweight gold medal in a decision that had the crowd booing, whistling and stamping for several minutes in disagreement.

Philip Waruige of Kenya, a double Commonwealth champion and winner of a bronze medal at the Mexico Olympics in 1968, lost the close fight. Kousnetsov, an ugly stylist, appeared to have done most of the scoring.

Clemente Rojas of Colombia and Andras Botos of Hungary took the bronze medals. Light-welterweight Ray Seales, a 20-year-old American student, scored a second-round knockdown and went on to gain a split decision over Angel Anghelov of Bulgaria and take the gold medal.

Seales, a southpaw, floored the Bulgarian with a left uppercut towards the end of the round. In the final round, the Bulgarian put on the pressure, catching Seales several times with hard combination punches to the head.

Zvonimir Zujin of Yugoslavia and Issaka Dabory of Niger took the bronze medals. The European lightweight champion, Jan Szepeyapanci of Poland, added the Olympic gold medal by gaining a unanimous but close decision over Lemko Orban of Hungary.

—BERNARD KIRSCH

U.S. Long-Jumper Williams Triumphs To Break a Trend

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Randy Williams broke a trend of the Olympics yesterday by winning an event the Americans usually capture.

The small 19-year-old long-jumper continued to break precedent when he said that playing the national anthem and the flag raising ceremony after an Olympic victory were "essential."

The black athlete said that while he was on the victory rung of the podium and watched the American flag being raised, he felt "how good it is to be from the U.S.A."

The American flag hasn't been going up too often for track and field athletes in the 1972 Olympics. The U.S. sprint team was embarrassed in the 100 meter by having two members fail to show up for qualifying heats. The Americans were embarrassed in the 200 by Russian Valeriy Borzov, who won the race in 20.9 seconds, and in the 400 by Soviet Union's Vladimir Litvinenko, who won the race in 1:01.4.

The U.S. shot putters kept the losing streak going by failing for the second straight time in Olympics held on German soil. They lost in Berlin in 1936, and until today, hadn't lost since.

14 Out of 16

In 16 previous Olympic long jumps, the Americans had failed to win only twice. Williams, at freshman at the University of Southern California, was not supposed to be the American to keep the streak going. He had finished second to Arnie Robinson in the U.S. Olympic trials, and it was thought the Olympic pressure would overwhelm a 19-year-old.

Pressure makes the National Collegiate Athletic Association champion go farther. Though only 5-foot-8, he sprang down the runway as if he's after the 100-meter record and yesterday he was flying 27 feet and one-half inch. It was far from the Olympic record set in 1968 by 6-3 Bob Beamon, but Beamon's excursion of 29-2 1/2 was as unreal as the U.S. hops this year.

Williams said that, at one time, the U.S. fail-



Randy Williams on victory stand

ures put extra pressure on him, but that was what the Games began. "Earlier, I sat in the stands and watched several of our good guys go down the drain," Williams said. "After that, I didn't come. I just stayed home."

Williams won the gold medal from West German Hans Baumgartner, who did 26-10 and Robinson, 26-4 1/2, by making his winning leap his first one. Williams said that while warming up, he heard something go "pop" in a leg. He said the first jump took everything out of his "strained" leg. Without that beginning, his other five leaps would have placed him eighth, and yesterday would have been like other days for the Americans, a loser.

—BERNARD KIRSCH

Olympic Summaries

TRACK AND FIELD

World Record (WR)

Olympic Record (OR)

Final

1. Windy Pohl, Poland, 2:18

2. George Woot, U.S., 2:17

3. Hartmut Brunschwig, East Germany, 2:14

4. Henk-Peter Gies, East Germany, 2:14

5. Al Fothergill, U.S., 2:11

6. Brian Oldfield, U.S., 2:09

7. Heinrich Brubaker, West Germany, 2:07

8. Vilmos Varju, Hungary, 2:07

WOMEN'S 100-METER RUN

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40. Frank Elmer, East Germany, 1:30.4

41. Frank Elmer, East

s. King Wins Tennis

Stase Defeats
ie in Five Sets

ILLIS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Stase defeated Romania's United States men's singles title 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

Stase, who had lost to the United States men's singles title 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

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For her straight-set victory, Mrs. King won \$10,000, a record for this tournament for women. Australia's Mrs. Melville won \$6,000. It was the fifth time Mrs. King had played in the final at Forest Hills, and it was her third triumph. She lost to Australia's Margaret Court in 1968 and to Britain's Virginia Wade in 1969.

The first set went in women's-like manner to Mrs. King, as it seems to have gone in most of her important matches. She broke Mrs. Melville once, held her own service, and that was that. She had broken Mrs. Court once, each set in the semifinals, too.

Mrs. King broke Mrs. Melville again in the third game to start the sixth game, but when Mrs. Melville finally broke Mrs. King in the sixth game, it was the first time the champion had lost her service since the quarterfinals.

Mrs. Melville went ahead, 5-4, as the winds contributed to Mrs. King's discomfort more than her opponents'. But with the chips down, Mrs. Melville's error-induced rather than her own doing allowed Mrs. King to break easily at love and walk off with the prize (a car was an extra added bonus prize).

France's Françoise Durr and Betty Stove of the Netherlands defeated Australia's Margaret Court and England's Virginia Wade, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, for the women's doubles crown.

In a playoff for third place in the men's division, Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., the 5-1, 6-4, 7-6 losing semifinalist to Ashe, defeated Tom Gorman of Seattle, 6-4, in a pro set. Gorman was the loser in the semifinals to Nastase, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Australia's Mal Anderson defeated American Randolph Young, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's 35 national grass championships.

Sept. 10.—William the Netherlands and last night after Wimbledon Olympic gold medal by pinning Russia's neov in 3 minutes of the final of the vent.

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DOUBLE TROUBLE—Lasse Viren of Finland wins the 5,000-meters in Olympic record time of 15:25.4. Tunisia's Mohammed Gamoudi is second, and Steve Prefontaine of Coos Bay, Ore., is fourth. The Finn is the Olympic 10,000-meters champion.

Orioles Win Two From Brewers

Alou's Hit Helps Yankees Beat Tigers, 3-1

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Bobby Murcer raced home from first base on Felipe Alou's two-out hit-and-run single in the fourth inning and later singled home an insurance run as the New York Yankees tightened up the American League's Eastern Division pennant race with a 3-1 victory last night over the Detroit Tigers.

Orioles 2, Brewers 1.0 Terry Crowley and Don Baylor hit key home runs as Baltimore swept a home doubleheader from Milwaukee, 2-1 and 8-0. After Crowley's ninth-inning homer won the opener for relief pitcher Eddie Watt, Baylor's two-run homer in the second inning of the nightcap led a parade of 10 hits on three Brewer pitchers. Doyle Alexander two-hit the Brewers in the nightcap for his second shutout of the year.

Indians 2, Red Sox 1 Gaylord Perry became the first pitcher in 45 years to win 30 games in each league as Graig Nettles belted his 15th home run of the season in the 10th inning and Cleveland scored a 2-1 home victory over Boston. Nettles, who stranded three runners in scoring position in his first two trips to the plate, hit a 2-2 pitch off reliever Gary Peters to snap Boston's winning streak at five games.

Carl Mays was 20-9 with Cincinnati in 1972 after being 26-11 in 1970 with the Yankees. Perry, who longed for the San Francisco Giants, won 23 in 1970.

Saturday White Sox 3, Angels 2 Carlos May's single scored Pat Kelly in the eighth inning and lifted Chicago and relief ace Terry Forster to a 3-2 home victory over California.

Rangers 2, A's 2 Ted Ford's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the first inning was followed by Bill Fawcett's run-scoring single to give Texas a 3-2 home victory over Oakland.

Twins 2, Royals 2 Back-to-back doubles by Jim Nettles and Danny Thompson produced the tie-breaking run in the 15th inning, lifting Minnesota to a 2-2 road victory over Kansas City.

Red Sox Win, 5-1, With Rally

Fisk's Homer Is Big Hit in 12th

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Rookie Carlton Fisk's 20th homer of the season started a four-run 12th inning rally to give the Eastern Division-leading Boston Red Sox a 5-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Red Sox were held to only four hits over the first 11 innings but sent 10 men to the plate against relievers Ed Farmer and Tom Hilgendorf in the 12th.

Yankees 5, Tigers 0 Mel Stottlemyre pitched a three-hit shutout and Horace Clarke and Bobby Murcer provided batting support to give New York a 5-0 road victory over Detroit. Mickey Lolich took his

Sunday 12th loss as Stottlemyre got his seventh shutout of the season. Orioles 2, Brewers 0 In Baltimore, Terry Crowley singled in a sixth-inning run to back Jim Palmer's seven-hit pitching as the Orioles blanked Milwaukee, 2-0. Palmer, 19-8, ran the Baltimore staff's shutout total to 20, highest since 1969.

Angels 5, White Sox 1 Two-run homers by Bob Oliver and Leroy Stanton and Bill Parker's first major league homer gave California all its runs as southpaw Rudy May registered a 5-1 road victory over Chicago and Wilbur Wood.

A's 7, Rangers 2 Sal Bando drove in two runs with a single and Mike Epstein, Matty Alou and Joe Rudi knocked in one each in a six-run eighth inning as Oakland beat Texas, 7-2, on the road.

Royals 3, Twins 1 John Mayberry's two-run homer in the first inning, his third in three games, sparked Kansas City to a 3-1 home victory over Minnesota behind the four-hit pitching of Dick Drago.

Met 3, Cardinals 2 Ron Santo drove in three runs with a pair of singles to lead Chicago to a 7-4 road victory over Philadelphia.

Dodgers 4, Astros 0 Steve Garvey drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Claude Osteen shut out Houston on three hits as Los Angeles posted a 4-0 home victory.

College Football Begins

UCLA Field Goal Upsets Nebraska

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—Steve Herrera kicked a 29-yard field goal with 25 seconds to play as UCLA upset No. 1-ranked Nebraska here last night, 20-17, in college football.

Mark Harmon, son of the Michigan All-American, Tom Harmon, directed the Bruin attack that Herrera, a Mexican-born soccer-style kicker, climaxed. Harmon moved UCLA downfield with the score 17-17 and kept the winning drive alive with a 13-yard pass to tight end Jack Lasser on a third-down play.

In other major games as the college season opened: USC 31, Arkansas 10 In Little Rock, Ark., Mike Rae, a back-up quarterback for two years, overshadowed Arkansas's highly touted Joe Ferguson and led eighth-ranked UCLA downfield to a 31-10 victory over the fourth-ranked Razorbacks.

Rae, starting his first game, set up two touchdowns with long pass completions and broke a 3-3 tie when he raced five yards for a touchdown in the third quarter. Tailback Rod McNeill scored twice on 3 and 18 yards, and carried the Trojans' running game with 117 yards on 38 attempts.

Colorado 20, California 10 Sophomore linebacker Ed Shoen returned a third-period interception 48 yards for a touchdown and Fred Lima booted two long field goals as second-ranked Colorado held off California, 20-10, in Boulder, Colo. Late in the final period, the Colorado defense held twice when California had fourth down and less than a yard to go.

San Diego 17, Oregon State 8 San Diego State, with quarterback Bill Donckers and Jesse Freitas leading a balanced attack, upset Oregon State, 17-8, at home. In the third period, Donckers passed to 9.5 sprinter Isaac Curtis, a transfer from the University of California, on a 73-yard scoring play.

Wash. State 18, Kansas 17 Washington State pounced on a fumbled Kansas pitchout with less than four minutes remaining and converted it into a touchdown and two-point conversion to nip the Jayhawks, 18-17, on the road. The turnaround nullified a record-smashing performance by David Jaynes, Kansas's junior quarterback, who passed for two touchdowns and broke a school record by completing 24 of 45 passes for 330 yards.

Tennessee 34, Ga. Tech 3 In Atlanta, reserve tailback Bill Rudder ran for one touchdown and passed for another within 71 seconds in the third period as 15th-ranked Tennessee crushed Georgia Tech, 34-3, in a college football opener. An interception and a fumble recovery set up the two touchdown drives.

Virginia 24, San Francisco 16 Virginia used two fumble recoveries and a blocked punt to upset South Carolina, 24-16, in South Carolina.

Grambling 6, Morgan 0 In New York, Richard Paul kicked field goals of 23 and 26 yards to boost Grambling College over Morgan State, 6-0, before a Yankee Stadium crowd of 63,917.

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division Pittsburgh 86 W 54 L 47 Chicago 74 W 41 L 54 St. Louis 68 W 35 L 61 Philadelphia 61 W 35 L 67 Cincinnati 52 W 29 L 73 Houston 42 W 25 L 80 Los Angeles 32 W 19 L 81 San Francisco 29 W 18 L 84 San Diego 26 W 17 L 87 (Sunday games not included.) Western Division Cincinnati 82 W 50 L 62 Houston 72 W 40 L 70 Los Angeles 62 W 30 L 70 San Francisco 59 W 27 L 73 San Diego 52 W 27 L 73 (Sunday games not included.) Saturday's Results San Francisco 2, Cincinnati 1. New York 2, St. Louis 1. Chicago 4, Philadelphia 4. Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 2. Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 3. (Only games scheduled.) Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 1. New York 2, St. Louis 1. Chicago 4, Philadelphia 4. Houston 4, Boston 3. Sunday's Games Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 2. New York 2, St. Louis 1. Chicago 4, Philadelphia 4. Houston 4, Boston 3. Eastern Division W L Pct. GB Boston 78 56 .586 -1 1/2 Baltimore 72 62 .538 1 1/2 Philadelphia 68 66 .515 2 1/2 New York 67 67 .500 3 1/2 Chicago 65 70 .481 4 1/2 Milwaukee 54 81 .400 10 Western Division W L Pct. GB Oakland 78 56 .586 -1 1/2 Cincinnati 72 62 .538 1 1/2 Houston 62 70 .469 2 1/2 Kansas City 67 67 .500 3 1/2 California 62 72 .462 4 1/2 Texas 51 83 .385 7 1/2 (Sunday games not included.) Saturday's Results Cleveland 2, Boston 1. Baltimore 2, St. Louis 1. Minnesota 3, Kansas City 2. Texas 3, Oakland 2. Chicago 2, California 1. New York 2, Detroit 1. Friday's Results Kansas City 3, Minnesota 2. Oakland 6, Texas 3. Chicago 2, California 1. Detroit 2, Baltimore 1. Boston 2, New York 1. Milwaukee at Cleveland, rain. Sunday's Games Baltimore at Milwaukee 6. New York at Detroit 11:30. Kansas City at Minnesota 1. California at Chicago 1. Oakland at Texas 2. Arizona 17, Colo. State 16. Nevada (Reno) 27, San Fran. St. 6. San Diego 27, Oregon St. 2. San Jose St. 33, Santa Clara 28. UCLA 20, Nebraska 17. 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Russia Takes Disputed Final

U.S. Bows in Basketball

(Continued from Page 1)

second time, acted as if it had won its eighth straight basketball gold medal.

Chance No. 3 came when it was ruled that instead of having 1 second to play, the Soviet Union would have the final 3 seconds because there had been so much confusion. At a conference today, the president of the board of appeals, Ferenc Hepp of Hungary said that the ruling was made by a FIBA delegate. Hepp said that the delegate, according to FIBA rules, had the power to make that decision. (The FIBA delegate is reported to be R. William Jones, a Briton living in West Germany, who is the head of the organization which rules amateur international basketball.)

After saying the FIBA official had turned back the clock, Hepp said that the Brazilian referee, Renato Righetto, was the one who made the decision for a full 3 seconds to be played. The referee reportedly denied that he was the one who wanted

3 seconds to be played. He said only 1 second should have remained.

The official scorekeeper, Hans J. Tenschert, said that the Brazilian came over to the scorer's table to indicate that 1 second remained after he cleared the court of fans. But he was overruled by an FIBA delegate, Tenschert said, and 3 seconds it was.

Protest Disallowed

The U.S. team manager argued that there was "only 1 second left, and on that we filed that protest." The protest first went to the FIBA's technical committee—with members from Poland, Puerto Rico, Italy, Spain and Cuba—and then to the jury of appeals—composed of members from Hungary, Italy, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Poland. The jury of appeal said it watched movies of the final 2 minutes before ruling against the United States.

Given chance No. 3, the Soviet Union used desperation and might to tumble the Americans. A long pass was thrown under the U.S. basket to the other end of

the court where the battle was won by 6-foot-7 Alexander Belov. He knocked American Jim Forbush to the floor and made the lay-up and there were no more do-overs.

U.S. coach Hank Isa called last night's game "organized confusion," and in the mix-up after the game, with IBA and a crowd milling about the scorer's table, the coach said he had his pocket picked, losing a wallet with \$400 in it.

"I've never seen anything like this in my life. There's no possible way they could have won the game."

Russian Sharpshooter

Overlooked in the mess was the poor playing of the U.S. team. It refused to shoot from the outside while a Russian sharpshooter, Sergei Belov, popped away and finished with 20 points.

The Russians rushed to a 5-0 lead, with the United States scorers for nearly 3 minutes. The Russians had a 29-19 lead and led at the half, 36-21. It was soon 38-23, and with the count at 44-36, the United States, led by Kevin Joyce, started a comeback. Joyce hit three baskets and cut the margin to 47-44.

With the Soviet Union ahead at 49-48, Collins stole the ball and drove down the court. He was fouled, went down but came up to make the two free throws. Then came the final 3, 4 or 5 seconds, and the U.S. loss.

It sort of fits in with the scheme of these Olympics, and ironically, the ending typified what is supposed to be the Olympic spirit. How often do both teams have winning celebrations?

Poland Beats Defending Titlist Hungary in Soccer Final, 2-1

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Poland beat Hungary, 2-1, in Olympic soccer today, coming from behind against the defending champion. It was the first time in history the soccer gold medal had gone to Poland.

The Poles, one goal behind at half-time on a rain-soaked field, took full command in the second half against the gold medalists in the last two games.

Hungary's left winger, Bela Vardoli, made it 1-0 in the 42d minute, scoring with a narrow-angled shot after a defensive mistake by Poland.

In the second half, midfielder player Kazimierz Deyna tied the score in the 47th minute, dribbling past two opponents, and scored on a powerful left-footed shot into the lower-right corner of the net.

Winning Goal

Deyna also scored Poland's winning goal in the 68th minute, after a mistake in the Hungarian defense.

The Poles were faster to the ball, superior in shooting and better in ball-handling. Their stars were the three strikers, Zdzislaw Skolnyk, Wlodzislaw Lubanski, and Robert Gadocha, and, of course, Deyna.

Antol Dundi, Hungary's top scorer, was below par after a collision with a Pole in which his head was cut shortly after the kick-off. He was replaced at the end of the game.

Russia and East Germany played to a 2-2 tie in overtime to share the bronze medal.

With the score tied at the end of 90 minutes, the teams went into 30 minutes extra time with the knowledge that if neither scored, the bronze medal would be shared.

The two teams then pushed

Medal Standings

After 177 Events

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
Soviet Union	45	23	32	100
United States	32	30	31	93
East Germany	20	22	25	67
Japan	13	7	8	28
West Germany	11	11	16	38
Poland	6	7	2	15
Hungary	6	10	16	32
Bulgaria	5	8	4	17
Finland	5	4	8	17
Italy	5	3	8	16
Sweden	4	6	8	18
Belarus	4	5	8	17
France	4	4	8	16
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